The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,750—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	25th Oct.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

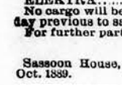
1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4306	800	T. J. Alderton	21st ,,
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd, and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,544	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
29, Esplanade Road.

THE MACIVOR LINE S.S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, October 16, 1889. Agents.

PRICE CURRENT published once a week, contains shipping departures, exports, imports, and other [illegible] news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing for any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd October, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 26th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about MONDAY, 21st October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1889. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tin	Rs. 0 10
Double-size Tin	,, 1 0

TREACHER COMPANY, Ld.
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.
Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

PHENACETIN-BAYER LOZENGES.

THE New Antipyretic and Analgesic. A wonderful remedy for Neuralgia and Remittent Fever.
In Original Tubes of 10 Lozenges.
Per tube of 4 gr. Lozenges (for Children), 6 annas.
,, ,, 8 gr. ,, (for Adults), 12 annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES.

THE New Hypnotic. With Sulphonal at hand, sleepless nights need no longer be known.
In Original Tubes of 10 Lozenges.
Per tube of 8 gr. Lozenges (for Children), 8 annas.
,, ,, 16 gr. ,, (for Adults), 1 rupee.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPEAKING TUBES AND WHISTLES.

A SMALL Consignment of the above has just been opened. The WHISTLES are provided with INDICATORS to show—when there are several Whistles in use together—through which to answer.
PRICES AS FOLLOWS :—

Flexible Tubes and Whistles	...Rs. 8	0 each.
Brass Plates for do.	... ,, 1	12 ,,
Mouthpieces and Whistles	... ,, 4	0 ,,
Do. do.	... ,, 3	8 ,,
Do. do.	... ,, 3	0 ,,

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL or ARECA NUT has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation, which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.
Per Pot, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of ERYTHROXYLON COCA, which possesses marvellous, strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.

COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains in a marked degree the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND
H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
PLEASANT COD LIVER OIL.
(REGISTERED.)

THIS agreeable Oil is prepared from selected livers of the finest Norwegian Cod Fish, and is made pleasant and palatable to the taste by a special process which in no way affects its medicinal value. It is far superior to any Emulsion, as it contains no gummy extraneous matters which increase the bulk, and frequently disturb the digestive organs. This Oil will be found most suitable for delicate persons and children who have difficulty in taking the ordinary Cod Liver Oil.
Price, per bottle Rs. 1-4 and 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HEM-STITCH POCKET "SPECIAL VALUE."
LADIES' AND GENTS. HANDKERCHIEFS.

PLAIN WHITE CAMBRIC, Rs. 7-8, 9, 14, 18} PER DOZEN,
STYLISH COLOURED BORDERS, Rs. 12, 14, 18, } Dressed. Ready for Use.
12½ per cent. CASH (OR V. P. P.) DISCOUNT = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., {HOSIERS, &c.,} BOMBAY.

"FERRINTOSH,"
(PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S)
The Cream of Scotch Whiskies, has an enormous sale. Guaranteed pure and wholesome, and of delicate fragrance. Per dozen ..... Rs. 24 0

"DEJEUNER" CLARET,
(PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S)
A good French beverage Wine, of full body and choice bouquet, specially selected for us as sound and pure. Per dozen ..... Rs. 12 0

"OCEANA" CLARET.
(PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S)
This choice Colonial Wine, of which we have sold a large quantity, invariably gives satisfaction. It has all the characteristics of a high-class fully fermented red French Wine. Per dozen ..... Rs. 12 0

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., LD.,
CALCUTTA.
MAKERS OF

BADAMIES	BROWNS	BLOTTINGS
PRINTING, SUPR.	PRINTING, MEDIUM	PRINTING, COMMON
CARTRIDGES	COLOURS	COVER PAPERS.

ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE :
1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than either the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
3. SIMILAR IN TEXTURE AND HARDNESS to English tub-sized papers, and 2 annas per lb. cheaper.
4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many imported paper which look well but give no satisfaction to the user.

Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DIVALI.

FROM THIS DAY to the termination of the above-mentioned Festival we beg to offer our stock of the undermentioned useful Watches at a DISCOUNT OF TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

A good opportunity for Proprietors and Managers of Commercial Houses, Managers of Mills and Workshops, &c., even private persons, wishing to show their appreciation of the services of deserving servants.

The "Servant's Watch," in Nickel Silver case, keyless winder, crystal face, with a neat case, spare glass and mainspring ..... Rs. 8
The "Poor Man's Watch," in engine-turned case, crystal face, good strong horizontal movements, case, spare glass and spring complete ..... Rs. 10
The "Poor Man's Watch," in Nickel Silver case, bold figures and hands, lever escapement, a little larger case, spare glass and spring ..... Rs. 12
Nickel Open Face, keyless lever movement, stout case, bold hands and figures on dial ..... Rs. 19
Gilt Key-winding Hunting Watch, very nice in appearance ..... Rs. 20
Highly Gilt Crystal-face Keyless Watch, splendid appearance ..... Rs. 24
Highly Gilt Double Crystal Case ..... Rs. 28
Nickel Silver Crystal-face Keyless Watch, showing date of month ... Rs. 30
Nickel Silver Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with luminous dial, useful for seeing the time in the dark ..... Rs. 30
Nickel Silver Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Compass or Thermometer on the back ..... Rs. 30
Do. do. Roulette or Race Game, &c., ... Rs. 30

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c,
COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M. D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for Constipation, Liver Derangements, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.
Price 12 Ans. per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MARGAUX BIJOU,
A SUPERB DINNER CLARET.

THIS excellent BORDEAUX WINE is harvested in the centre of that privileged district. Its special and peculiar savour is due to the excellence of the special Vines which grow there and nowhere else.
Like all other high-class Wines of the Gironde, it contains iron, which constitutes it a most delicious and natural strengthener.
Per dozen Rs. 20.

AGENTS: KEMP & Co., Limited.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.
The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.
In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. Accounts rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. Cheque and Pass Books furnished. Government Currency Notes of any circle of payment and approved Cheques on Calcutta and Madras received at par. Cheques on London cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charges except when under guarantee to Government.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY, G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.

TUESDAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1889.

Prices of Admission—Special Reserved Seats Rs. 2. (These cannot be booked after 5-30 p.m., 22nd October, 1889.) Unreserved, Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30; commence 9 sharp.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BEE.

THE ONE DAY BEE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S.S. "WERNETH HALL," ARRIVED 19TH OCTOBER 1889.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Oct., 1889.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of VENICE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 19th October 1889.

HYDERABAD RACES.

THE following additions to PRIZES are hereby notified:—

1. The Prize for the PONY PLATE on the 1st day is raised from H. S. Rs. 600 to H. S. Rs. 1,000 provided there are five starters in bona fide separate interests. Entrances on the 1st November will be accepted for this race at Rs. 75.

2. The Prize for the PONY DERBY will be H. S. Rs. 750 to the winner, and H. S. Rs. 250 to the second horse, with the same proviso as regards starters.

3. The Prize for the ARAB DERBY will be H. S. Rs. 1,250 to the winner, and H. S. Rs. 300 to the second horse, with the same proviso as regards starters.

PERCY GOUGH, Major,
Clerk of the Course, Hyderabad Races.

Hyderabad, Deccan, 18th October 1889.

THE Undersigned have CLOSED their BUSINESS, from the 30th of September last, and their creditors are required to send in their claims to the undersigned within 8 days from the date hereof.—Dated 21st day of October, 1889.

HOWARD & Co.,
General Cloth Merchants,
No. 29, Hornby Row.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP.

WANTED.

FOR the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 220, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 16. Applicants must be able to write precis, and to draft letters with ease, and should submit copies of testimonials certifying their ability to do this. Applications to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, Lahore, up to 1st November, 1889. The accepted candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL TOBACCONIST and IMPORTER of Austrian Bentwood Furniture, Photographic Materials, Lipp's Pianos, Table Linen, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

Begs respectfully to draw the attention of the Public to the following additions to his importations.

A small Selection of very handsome

TABLE COVERS in various Colours and Patterns, just unpacked. Early inspection invited.

DOWN PILLOWS.—Will be found the lightest and most Comfortable Pillows yet imported.

TAPESTRY CARPETS in handsome designs, subdued Colours, woven in one piece. Sizes in feet: 10½ by 9; 12 by 9; 13½ by 10; 15 by 12.

TELESCOPIC WALKING-STICKS, most useful at Race Meetings &c. The Telescope though small, is very powerful.

FITTED SHIKAR and LUNCHEON BASKETS, for one to four persons.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS, fitted with Wicker Basket, Strap and Lock. Sizes in inches 27, 30 and 33.

PLAYING CARDS.—Anglo-American, Mogul quality, Enamel face, round corners and ps. Rs. 1-4 per pack; Rs. 13 per dozen packs.

REAL BOHEMIAN VASES, Superior quality, most elegant.

NEILGHERRY TEAS, Sole Agent for Bombay for the celebrated Kodanaad Estates. Prices, Re. 1-6 to 9 as. per lb.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, in NEW METAL CASES. The wings of the new case extend on either side nearly half the entire length of the case, which more effectually prevents the case rolling, and the ornamented parts between the wings, not only adds greatly to the appearance of the case, but enables the person using it to obtain a firmer grip than with cases having the usual smooth and polished surface. The case is made in two patterns, *viz.*, Engine-turned and Damasked. Each Rs. 4.

CLINICAL THERMOMETER, Standard Hospital self-registering. The Stem is protected by a Glass Tube, in neat wood or metal case. Each Rs. 3.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, with Magnified Index, in wood or metal case. Each Rs. 4-8.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, Lens Front, Indestructible Magnified Index. In metal case. Each Rs. 5-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to Messrs. SIEMENS BROTHERS and Company, Limited, and are prepared to receive enquiries for installations on their system.

JOHN FLEMING and Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 28th September 1889.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the police and dealt with according to law. The police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th October.

A LADY who has been taught by Italian Masters, will give LESSONS in MUSIC and SINGING. (Special arrangements will be made for Parsee Ladies.)

For the benefit of the Pupils, a Singing Class will be held every Saturday morning, commencing at half-past 7 (free of charge). For terms, etc.

Apply to MADAME VERA,
Brooklyn Hall,
Opposite Treacher & Co, Byculla, Bombay.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET-NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to

MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
SHIBSHANKAR.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS are prepared to receive TENDERS up to 3 p.m. of the 22nd instant, for the following work, for one year certain, from the date of acceptance:—

Rate per 100 Bags taken from piles, opening, cleaning, filling, weighing, sewing (including twine) and marking.

Rate per 100 Bags taken from piles, opening, mixing, filling, weighing, sewing, (including twine) and marking.

Rate per 100 Bags of merchandize unloaded from carts and stacked in piles at Ryan Market Godown.

Rate per 1000 Bags of merchandize unloaded from piles and loaded into carts at Ryan Market Godown.

Rate per 1000 Bags of merchandize unloaded from carts and stacked in piles at Waree Bunder Godowns or in godowns situated at Mandvi Bunder, locally for the time in occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Rate per 1000 Bags of merchandize unloaded from piles and loaded into carts at Waree Bunder Godowns or in Godowns situated at Mandvi Bunder, locally for the time in occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Rate per every 100 Bags of merchandize (out-station goods) reweighed in any of the godowns in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at the time.

Rate per every 100 Bags of merchandize, ready packed goods (or pucka), either from Bombay or up-country, sampled and reweighed at any of the godowns in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at the time.

Rate per every 100 Bags of merchandize transferred from one pile to another at any of the godowns in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at the time.

Rate per every one Bale of Gunny Bags unloaded from carts and stacked in piles in any of the godowns in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at the time.

Rate per every one Bale of Gunny Bags unloaded from piles and loaded into carts at any of the godowns in the occupation of Messrs Ralli Brothers at the time.

Rate per every 1,000 bags of merchandize unloaded from carts stacked in piles and unloaded from piles and loaded into carts of shut-out goods at any of the Godowns in occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at the time.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

On acceptance of tender a regular agreement will be made and a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 will be required either in cash or Government Securities as a security for due carrying out of the Contract.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. every day.

Bombay, 17th October, 1889.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
36, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—

(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)

6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
9 " " 9 "
4 " " 6 "
3 " " 3 "

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,

201, Mount Road,

MADRAS,

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,

AND TO

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin...	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes... ...	14	8

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SCHWEIZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children".

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;

They give

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE
F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospital
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRATL
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London, Y

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240 High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B11 PILLS

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 34

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 6

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	215
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	170xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	202 / 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	625
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	4	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25	...	5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	00	100	100	...	6 nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,295
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M. Mody & Co ...	000	1	125	Nil.	35 48
Bhownagar City P. & M. Co., Ld....	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	115
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250			220
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,800
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manag. Co....	1,100	250	250	Rs. 25	202½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	520xd
New Indian Press.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	86
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	665	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		250nl

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	84
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	550	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.,	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 25	530
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	630
Bombay United S. & W. Co. ..... Manufacturing Co., Ld.	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	700
Central India S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	110
City of Bombay M'f'r. Ld	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,210
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	1,000	Rs. 0	1,010
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 25	695
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 1	645
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,800	5	1,00	Rs. 40	475
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	520
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 50	975
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	2	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	545xd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co	700	150	15	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited..		1,00	1,000	...	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,00	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	770xd
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	5	..	670
Hinguphat Mill Co.,	700	575	50	Rs. 37	700nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1, 0	Rs. 3	715
Indian Mfg Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1, 0	Rs. 50	925xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	50	Rs. 2	520
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	302½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original.. Increased ..	600	50	1	Rs. 1	100
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	1,453	25	2	Rs. 1	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	925
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	910
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	0	1,00	Rs. 40	910
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	1,000	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	120
Morarjee Gooculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Manecklee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 25	670
National S. & W. Co	800	1,	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		825	Rs. 10	393
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 4	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,00 xd
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	795	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	911	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	1,115
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,59
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,00	Rs. 60	1,250
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	230
Swadeshi Mills Co.,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	300
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Victoria Mfg. Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg.	800	500	500	..	..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,75

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12
Carolas	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 234
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-7
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-6
Pekin do.	,, 23-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99 7-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	230
Port Trust Bonds.....	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 4¼d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
rances.....	3 Do do...	74¾
Do.	6 Do. do...	175¼
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99 7-16
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99¾
China	60 Do. do...	222½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·633
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	84·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind..* ..N, NNE, NNW, NNE, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	288
Fall of Rain.....	0·18
Total fall during month	3·80
,, year	67·84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th October	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Arabia (s), from Karachi; and City of Venice (s), Glasgow. On the 19th :—Werneth Hall (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Kaveri (s), from Cutch Mandvi; and Huzara (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 19th :—Kilwa (s), for Karachi; Kt. of St. John (s), Liverpool; and Basheer (s), Rutnaghery, &c. Yesday :—D. Balduino (s), for Genoa, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Basheer left the dock on Saturday.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Aboo Shaik Abdoola bin Mahomed, residing at Gogari Mohola, reports the theft of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 400, from his premises sometime between last Sunday evening and Monday morning.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Dorabjee Dosabhoy, residing at 10th Street Khetwady, reports that a coat and leather purse, containing three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, were stolen from his room on Friday morning between 6-30 and 7 o'clock.

CARDINAL RAMPOLA.—A correspondent writes :—"With reference to the paragraph in your local columns of this day's issue, *in re* the Pontifical Secretary of State, allow me to state that the rumour about the resignation of Cardinal Rampola has no foundation whatever."

HAWKING MEAT WITHOUT LICENSE.—Hussun Noor Mahomed and Kundu Durkoo, were on Saturday charged by Mr. Enoch, Solomon Market Inspector, at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, with hawking meat, about Bhistee Mohola and Bengalpoora, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. The two accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the morgue, respecting the death of a Hindoo girl, aged 11 years, whose dead body was found floating in the sea about 200 yards away from the shore at Stone Bunder at 11 a.m. on that day. There was a pearl ring on the nose, and three rings in the ears. A battakie was beaten throughout the town, but no one could identify the body. An open verdict was recorded.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a woman named Luxumee, aged 40 years. Deceased was the wife of Gainoo Nagoo, a shoemaker, who frequently quarrelled with him about money matters. On Friday afternoon she was found lying unconscious apparently under the influence of opium. She was at once removed to the hospital, where she died the same evening. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A MADMAN'S LEAP.—A most extraordinary freak was committed by Ramdeen Gooroodeen on Saturday, the wonder being that he was not killed. Climbing to the third storey of a house in Bhoiwada Lane, he made a leap to the road below. He would most undoubtedly have been killed on the spot, had he not struck some telephone wires, which broke his fall and saved his life. The only injuries he received were a fracture of the collar bone, and several other slight bruises. It would appear that the unfortunate man has not been of a very sound state of mind for some time past.

FIRE AT SURAT.—A correspondent writes from Surat reporting the outbreak of a fire near the Surra gate at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th. It was due to the fact that the fire-engine belonging to Nawab Mir Goolam Babakhan Bahadoor, was brought at once to the fire and quickly extinguished it, that only five huts were burnt, and the flames prevented from spreading and doing damage similar to what had resulted from last year's conflagration. The municipal engines and the secretary were promptly at the scene of the fire, but this had been just out through the services of the Nawab and his sons.

TAKING WHAT WAS NOT HIS.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Butterfield charged Balla Babajee, a labourer, before Mr. Cooper with stealing several old gunney bags, valued at Rs. 5. Balla Babajee, it appeared, passing along the godowns at Grain Bunder, noticed a bundle of gunny bags lying on the verandah of one of these godowns, picked them up, with the intention of selling them. He was, however, not allowed to do this little bit of trade on his own account, as he was seen by a neighbour of the complainant's, who promptly stopped and made him over to a police sepoy. Ballajee admitted taking the gunny bags, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, respecting the death of a Hindoo man, who was found lying dead on a bench at the Churney Road Garden at 4-45 a.m. that morning. The deceased was apparently about 21 or 22 years of age. A piece of paper found in his pocket was addressed to Dama Ambaram by one Shamrao, who tells Dama to return to his house after his absence of three months. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, said, from the *post-mortem* appearances, he was of opinion that death was due to opium poisoning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

DARING FEMALE THIEVES.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, two women, named Bhagurthee and Cooshnee, were charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a quantity of wheat, valued at Rs. 1-12 from the Royal Flour Mills near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, on Friday night. The two accused, it appears, on the night in question climbed over the wall of the said mill, and carried off a quantity of wheat from the bags stacked on the premises. Their movements, however, appeared suspicious to a policeman who accosted them, but as they could not give a satisfactory account of their possession of the wheat, the policeman arrested the two accused and placed them before Inspector Nolan, who upon making further enquiries discovered that the wheat was stolen from the Royal Flour Mill. The two accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, were convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—Two programmes of music have been sent in to us to be played at the Yacht Club this evening by different bands. The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles is announced to play the following :—

Quadrille.....Barbe Bleue	.....Sauzean.
Gavotte .....Le Bijou	.....Kottaun.
Selection.....Macbeth No. 1	.....Verdi.
Waltz .....Souviens Toi	.....Waldteufel.
Selection.....The Pirates of Penzance..	Sullivan.
Galop .....Pomona	.....Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The programme sent in by the Marine Battalion Band is as follows :—

March.....Mother's worth	...Arr. M. Curry.
Overture.....The Caliph of Bagdad	.....Boisldieu.
Grand Selection..Nadgy	.....F. Chassaignes.
Valse .....Daddy	.....Bucalossi.
Gavotte.....Stephanie	.....Czibulka.
Galop.....Berliner	.....Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SETTLING AN OLD-STANDING ACCOUNT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee, a respectable-looking young Parsee, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan and applied for a summons against another Parsee named Jamsetjee Pestonjee Oodwaria, at present an engineer in the Bombay City Mill, charging him with an assault alleged to have been committed on complainant by the accused on Thursday last at Hormusjee Bottliwalla's bungalow at Khetwady. It appears from the statement made by the complainant, that a few years ago the complainant and the accused were employed in a mill at Parel, where owing to some disagreement existing between the parties, Jamsetjee was dismissed from the service. The accused then took employment in the Bombay City Mill, but since that time no little ill-feeling existed between the parties. Thursday last being the Parsee festival day, called "Hormuz Roje," the accused, through his friend, invited the complainant to a dinner party at Hormusjee Bottliwalla's bungalow at Khetwady. Complainant went, and on his arrival accused struck him with his clenched fist several times without any provocation. The Magistrate, after hearing the complainant's statement, granted the application, and ordered a summons to be issued against the accused.

THE KHARTOUM MYSTERY.—In a little chamber at 81 Meadows Street, Mr. R. Bruce, the Scottish wizard is now exhibiting "The Khartoum Mystery," an illusion which has been and is still creating no little sensation in Europe. There is little to describe about it. It consists merely of the bust of a lady, or what appears to be the bust of a lady suspended in mid-air on a swing, and the puzzle is, where is the other part of the figure. It is pretty generally known how the old illusion of the living head resting on a plate was managed, how mirrors set at right angles to each other reflected curtains hanging on either side, and made the spectator imagine he could see right under the table to the wall at the back, while all the time the figure was sitting below with the head merely thrust through the table. But this "Khartoum Mystery" is nothing of that sort. No mirrors are used to deceive the eye. That is quite apparent. To show that, Mr. Bruce will set the swing in motion, and go under it, although it is quite needless, the "bodiless lady" being near enough for the spectator to carry on a conversation with, and even to shake hands with her. Some natives who went in on Saturday were inclined to suggest that it was only a wax-work show; but Mr. Bruce soon dispelled such an idea, and they came to the conclusion before leaving that Mr. Bruce, or the lady, or both, had some compact with the Evil One himself. The illusion will be on view at 81 Meadows Street, for the next month.

THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM.—Cassiba Succaram *alias* Succia Succaram, a cooly, was waiting at the market early on the morning of the 18th so as to get the first chance of any work, in his line, on the principle perhaps that early birds got the most grain. Succia did find something turn up for shortly after 5 o'clock a Marwaree, named Virchand Rupona, alighted from a reckla in front of the market. He hailed him, and asked him to carry a bag of coin into the shop. Succia readily offered to do so, but as he was having his first *bidee* and he was not allowed to enter the market with one alight, he told the Marwaree he would follow him inside as soon as he was finished his smoke. Suspecting no guile in an honest-looking cooly, and after he had been to the trouble of taking the precaution of starting so early in the morning to avoid wayside robbers, believing himself and his money safe, the Marwaree went to his stall in the market leaving Succia outside with the bag which contained Rs. 142-8, in small change. During the Marwaree's absence the cooly's reflections showed him that if it was dishonest, it yet was more lucrative to pay himself for his labour out of the bag and consequently walked away with it. When the Marwaree discovered he had been duped, he at once raised an outcry and eventually he had the matter reported to Inspector Young, who traced the accused to his house in the native town. The police found that the accused had been going under a false name, and had buried his treasure in different places about Chowpatty. These were recovered and Mr. Cooper who heard the whole case on Saturday sentenced Succia, whose real name is Cassiba, to twelve months' hard labour, the accused having been convicted for theft before.

MAHOMEDAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—A public meeting of the Anjuman-i-Ishatul Islam was held last evening at the bungalow of Mr. Shivjee Dhurmajee, Municipal Councillor, situated near the Two Tanks, Grant Road, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on Mahomedan religious education by Moulvi Mirza Burjiskader Khalill. On the motion of Kazee Ismail, seconded by Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Dawood, Moulvi Akbar Ali was called to the chair. The lecturer, a fine, tall gentleman of imposing appearance from Delhi, now on a visit to Bombay, opened the proceedings with the recitation of Oordoo verses in praise of Islamism, and then discoursed at great length in the Oordoo language on the necessity of acquiring learning and knowledge in order to fit a man for the discharge of his various duties in life. He supported his arguments with citations from the Koran, interspersed with occasional English passages bearing upon certain points of his discourse. His main argument was that young Mahomedans should first receive a sound religious education, and that they might then acquire a knowledge of English just sufficient to express their ideas in that language, but not such showy knowledge as would infuse in them a taste for the English "knife-and-fork" style of living and eating and drinking. These were things to be avoided as opposed to the precepts of Islamism. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and to Mr. Shivjee Dhurmajee for lending the use of his bungalow terminated the proceedings.

THE ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed by the Coroner Dr. T. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances connected with the death of Babun Sonajee aged 40 years, an estate-broker and a resident of Peer Khan Street, who, on the night of Saturday, the 5th instant, was found lying unconscious and bleeding from a wound on the head, and bruises about the face and eyes. He was then removed to the hospital by the police, when it was discovered that the base of his skull was fractured. It was alleged that Babun was assaulted by three Mahomedans, who are known to be bad characters. Babun died at the hospital at about 8 o'clock the following Sunday. Dr. John Gallagher, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital said, deceased was admitted into the hospital, on the 5th inst., at 8-20 p.m. He was then quite unconscious. He never rallied after admission, and died at 7-55 p.m. the next day. From the *post-mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull. The injury to the skull was inflicted with considerable violence and could have been inflicted by violent blows with a stick. Deceased could not have received the injuries he had described by a fall. The injuries could have been inflicted by a stick. Two or three blows were probably inflicted on both sides of the head.

At this stage the inquest was further adjourned until Saturday, the 2nd proximo.

THE BANDORA RIOT CASE.

THE hearing of the case, in which Antone Vaity charges Andril Antone Pereira and six others with riot and causing grievous hurt, was resumed by the Huzur Deputy Collector of Tanna on Saturday.

Ellis Samuel, Chief Constable of Bandora, was called, and stated that he was in Bandora in the month of June last. He knew the complainant, but did not know the accused. They were brought to him along with several other persons, all of whom he sent for trial to Mr. Machonachie. Accused Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7 were entered in his crime report. The names of the three other accused did not appear in his report. He did not know the names of the persons discharged or convicted. He only knew the number. He went to the scene of the quarrel at about 6 p. m. He was first informed about the quarrel a little before 6 p. m. When he arrived there he saw eleven people, and they had all been injured in the fray. He sent them to the Charitable Dispensary for treatment. The complainant was among them, and he was unconscious. When witness arrived no fighting was going on.

Cross-examined witness said that he searched the houses of several persons for sticks the day after the affray, but did not search the houses of any of the accused. He knew accused No. 3. He was one of the leaders of the Church party, and had been bound over in a bond to keep the peace by Mr. Machonachie. Witness called on the complainant the day after the affray. The complainant was then in his senses, and made a statement. He stated that he had been assaulted by certain persons and gave their names; but as he himself was an accused person I did not cause those men to be produced before him for identification, nor did he call them and question them. Witness's opinion was that the fight was due to the ill-feeling between the factions, and that the parties were drunk on the day in question.

The case was then postponed till to-morrow.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th October as compared with the statement of the 8th October :—

LIABILITIES.	October 8. Rs.	A.	P.	October 15. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,53,87,874	13	1	2,2?,84,991	12	9
Other Deposits, &c.	3,43,55,803	2	9	3,75,81,691	14	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,88,672	8	11	4,93,401	9	7
Sundries	11,85,031	13	3	11,99,031	10	5
	Rs. 8,71,17,402	6	0	8,73,59,119	14	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	35,54,748	0	0	34,27,241	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	80,65,799	12	0	80,21,224	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,25,56,891	4	5	1,10,52,942	8	9
Credits on do.	90,74,137	0	6	95,32,024	0	10
Bills discounted &c.	2,39,74,591	13	2	2,41,29,701	11	8
Balances with other Banks	12,29,501	11	1	13,58,063	4	5
Bullion	10,964	8	5	10,218	12	5
Dead Stock	12,44,437	9	4	12,41,758	3	1
Stamps	9,133	8	0	9,662	7	0
Sundries.....	2,16,215	11	2	2,16,941	12	7
Cash at Head Office.....	1,13,80,016	2	9	1,29,60,689	15	8
Do. at Branches.....	1,58,01,024	15	2	1,53,98,605	3	5
	Rs. 8,71,17,402	6	0	8,73,59,119	14	10

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Knox, Captain, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 18.

Billings, Lieut, Bengal S. C, proceeding on furlough, from Jhansi.

OCTOBER 19.

Luch, Brig-Genl, Insp-Genl, of Cavalry, on duty, from Simla.

Price, Capt, Bengal, on duty, from Simla.

Cullen, Bde-Surgn, M D, Bengal, off leave, from England.

Liddel, Lieut, Bo, R E, en route to Quetta, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Philson, Surg, Ms Medical Staff, from sick leave, to Calicut.

OCTOBER 19.

Bruch, 2nd Lieut, Ms, 21st Royal Irish Fusl, to join, on probation, to Vizianagram.

Osborn, Lieut Col. Bo, R E, P W D, on leave, to Poona.

Hume, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Seaforth Highdrs, on duty, to Rawalpindi.

Fisher, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 21st Essex Regt, to join, on probation, to Poona.

Quinn, 2nd Lieut, Ms, 2nd R! Berks, to join, on probation, to Vizianagram.

O'Brien Lieut, Bo, 1st Lanc Regt, off leave, to Mhow.

Cullin, Bde-Surgn, M D, Bengal, off leave, to Khandwa.

Knox, Captain, Bengal, 3rd Cavalry H C, off leave, to Bolarum.

OCTOBER 20.

Liddell, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Quetta.

Luch, Brig-Genl, C B, Inspt-Genl of Cavalry, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 21st October, 1889.

1. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. The first Commanding Officer's parade will take place on the 26th instant. Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements not later than Friday, the 25th instant.

2. There will be drill this afternoon for the Officers and Sergeants in rear of the Town Hall at 5 o'clock. Officers are requested to bring their swords.

3. The following promotions will take effect in the "K" Company from this date :—Cadet H. Gidney to be Corporal vice Francis, resigned; and Cadet A Kane to be Corporal to complete establishment.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the "D" Company :—No. 2808 Vol. F. J. D'Silva.

5. The following promotions will take effect in the "J" Company from this date :—Sergeant A. Aquino to be Cr.-Sergt. vice Rhennis, resigned; and Mr. D. Turner to be Sergeant, vice Aquino, promoted.

6. Drill for Cadets of the Cathedral High School and John Connon School will be as follows :—Cathedral High School, Monday, from 3 to 4 p.m., and Thursday, from 4 to 4-30 p.m.; John Connon School, Wednesday, from 4 to 5 p.m., and Friday, from 4 to 5 p.m., and not as stated in Regimental Order No. 5 of the 16th instant.

7. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 23rd instant. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

8. There will be drill at the Riding School on Tuesday morning at 7 a.m. for all members. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA ! TEA ! ! from Indian Tea Supply Co., in ½, 1, 2, and 5 lbs. Tins. Quality guaranteed pure. MORTON, MAJU and Co, Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—SIX LAP MACHINES, 1 Winding Frame, 5 Warping Mills, and 2 Sizing Machines. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

WREATHS and CROSSES of Fresh Flowers, Imperishable Wreaths, and Wreaths of Solid Porcelain, of most exquisite production.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

"RIPON," MAHABLESHWAR.—A most Comfortable HOTEL for Familes and Gentlemen, most central and convenient for visiting H. E. the Governor. Excellent Cuisine.

AT Crawford's Auction TO-DAY, pair of handsome Brown Arab Horses, 14-2, 5 years, going in single harness. Also a strong Waler Mare, 15-2, aged 7 off.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 3rd Regiment Bombay L. I., about to proceed to Satara. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the BAND PRESIDENT, 3rd Bombay L. I., Poona.

WANTED, a small FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for six months, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy. Address "Y. Z.," care of this office.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

DRESS SHIRT STUDS for Gentlemen, Single Stone Diamond, white, perfectly clean and of intense brilliancy. From Rs. 55.—MARCKS and Co, Ld. Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE —A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

GRAND TRICORD PIANO by JOHN BRINSMEAD, FOR SALE (owner leaving station) —a fine instrument. Apply "A B C," care of this paper.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

CLARENDON HOTEL, well-known most Central Hotel at Matheran, very close to public Offices, Library, &c., is now open. Visitors may rely on Mr. DeSouza's well-served table.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

CLEARANCE SALE at V.Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

TO LET, a newly-built BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next but one to Protestant Church. Apply DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, 42, Hornby Road.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS on Opal Plates and Silk Handkerchiefs, Cabinet size, Rs. 48 per dozen, Enamelled Photographic Cartes, Rs. 9, Cabinets Rs. 15 per dozen, executed by P. GOMES, Photographer, Kalbadevie Road.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

SUPERIOR TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.—Havana No. 1, per 1,000, Rs. 16; per 100, Re. 1-12. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected Dindigul Tobacco, and all lovers of Trichy Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. R. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 8 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

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As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives. Ameer do Javas, &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

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CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

18, MARINE STREET.

WALERS ! WALERS ! WALERS !

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Broughams Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY. Ld.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket

Cloth Limp Cover.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK, *and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases coloured velvet.
2 „ white flannel.
1 case coloured cotton tweed.
3 bales grey dhoties.
5 „ grey shirtings.
1 case India rubber tooth-combs.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN NAPOLEON PRICE & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of Fragrant Perfumery by the well known Napoleon Price and Co., just landed ex s. s. Coromandel. The same consisting of Essence, damask rose, white rose, moss rose, gloriola, and spinarosa, lavendar water, coal tar, carbolic and transparent soap, golden oil, macassar oil, lime juice and glycerine, shaving soap, &c. &c.,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 21, 1889.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, BETLENUTS, DRY GINGER, COFFEE, GROCERY, COIR MATS, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 105 Samuel Street, Vudgadi Mandvie, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re-Tinucker Megjee Karomsey, an insolvent, consisting of bales of grey piece-goods, moodas of dry ginger, croton seeds, koole gun and guj-paper, packages of coir mats and rugs, bees-wax, bags of betlenuts, pepper, coffee, bean seale, weights, mattresses, pillows, sail, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 21, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

CONSOLS were ½ per cent. down yesterday in London at 97¼; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 107. The price of Bar Silver remained at 42⅝ d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £67½ and £70½, respectively. A payment of about £600,000 in Gold had been made into the Bank of England. In Paris, Rentes remained at 86½; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at francs 25·24.

No. 2 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was 1d. per cental dearer; put the price of No. 1 was unaltered, as also were arrival rates for Club and Hard Red in London. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,330,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. No further advices are to hand regarding oil-seeds, the markets for which may be taken to be unchanged, the only news from Mincing Lane being, with reference to the Sheep Skin Sales which closed yesterday, light; Madras Skins having been firm, and prices 1½ to 2d. per lb. higher, while Bombay prime qualities went at the last rates, common qualities being 1d. lower. 460,000 skins were sold out of the 560,000 put forward at these sales.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet all round last evening, with spot Americans unaltered at 6 1-16d. per lb., but with a decline of 1-16 in "Fine" Broach, "Fair" Coconada, and "Good Fair" Tinnevelly. American Arrivals, on the other hand, advanced 1-64d. in all positions. The imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester market had been firm to-day, however, there was a further drop of ½d. per lb. in Mid.-American in Liverpool, making the price 5 15-16d. per lb; while American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, the market having closed easier generally, and quiet for Surats, with sales 6,000 bales, including 500 East Indian. The Imports were 21,000 bales.

There was rather less doing in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday than in the six preceding days, the figures wired by Reuter giving the total Sales as 5,000 bales less, at 52,000 bales; while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 4,000 bales smaller, at 108,000 bales. The total stock had increased during the week by 8,000 bales, and was thus heavier, by 104,000 bales, than at the same time last year, though lighter, by 93,000 bales, than in 1887. The stock of Surats was 5,000 bales less, at 133,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had become greater by 190,000 bales, while the supply of Surats was apparently about the same as on last Friday; and it will be seen from the figures which we give below that, compared with the two preceding years, the total Visible Supply was yesterday 217,000 bales greater as against 1888, and 505,000 bales less compared with 1887; while in the case of East Indian Cotton, an increase of 99,000 bales, and a falling off of 130,000 bales, respectively, is shown. There had been a further downward movement in prices, spot Mid-American having declined 3-16d. and American arrivals 5-64d. to 7-64d. per lb. during the week; while in Surats there had been a fall of 3-16d. in "Good" and ½d. in "Fine" Broach, and of 1-16d. in the higher grades of Oomra, and Dholera, and in "Good" Hingunghat. Quotations had come much nearer to those ruling in 1888 and 1887 at the same time, the excess shown yesterday being ½d. and 13-16d. per lb. respectively; while the difference in value between Surats and American Cotton was 3-16d. greater compared with last year, and ½d. as against the year before.

In New York, 10 9-16 was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday; but January Futures were two points lower at 10·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy again at 61,000 bales, making the week's total considerably above that for the corresponding week in both the two previous years; and the figures from the opening of the new season now show an increase of 288,000 bales compared with last year, while the falling off as against 1887 has contracted to 160,000 bales. The spot price was unchanged again today; but January Futures were 6 points lower, at 9·97 cents. The Receipts were 53,000 bales, against 37,000 bales last year, and 40,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	309,000	232,000	271,000
„ exports to U. K.	101,000	52,000	85,000
„ „ Continent	73,000	69,000	93,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	1,292,000	1,004,000	1,452,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	447,000	287,000	428,000
„ „ to Continent do.	258,000	177,000	304,000
„ Stock in the Ports	470,000	510,000	572,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,570,000	1,353,250	2,074,970
„ „ Surats	264,000	164,750	334,020
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	354,000	250,190	447,070
„ London	25,000	8,000	41,000
American Afloat	240,000	111,000	217,000
East Indian „	22,000	11,000	17,000
	641,000	410,190	722,070
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 1-16d.	5 15-16d.	5½d.
„ Good Fair Dholleras	4 7-16d.	4½d.	3½d.
Difference	1½d.	1 7-16d.	1¾d.

As might be expected from the unencouraging tenor of advices from the governing markets, there has ceased to be any enquiry to speak of here for contracts in Cotton of the new crop, and the day's purchases, which have been upon a small scale, have been confined to ready stuff, including Wadwan, at Rs. 195½-98; Tinnevelly, at Rs. 210-14; Julgaum, at Rs. 204; Nugger, at Rs. 195; Cutch, at Rs. 196; and Bhagalpore, at Rs. 190 per candy, the tone of the market having been quiet throughout, with previous rates generally quoted.

WHEAT.—A moderate business has transpired in this market to-day and the feeling has been firm; but prices have remained unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent; but the market keeps steady in tone, both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and quiet for other descriptions, quotations for all, however, being as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	634	bales.
Wheat	31,037	cwt.
Linseed	2,815	„
Rapeseed	2,224	„
Gingelly	1,910	„
Groundnuts	1,191	„
Castorseed	1,631	„

FREIGHTS.—There has been no movement to speak of in this market to-day. The tone is steady if quiet, but no fresh engagements of importance have transpired,

EXCHANGE has been fairly steady, and a moderate amount of Bank remittance has been placed at our quotations. Banks have refused to make any concessions in their buying rates for forward, though for ready and April delivery business has been done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 21-32d. There have been sellers of Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 13-32d. for October-November transfer, and at 1s. 4 7-16d. for December-February. Credits at closing are as quoted below for ready business only, and 1s. 4 11-16d. for November-February delivery.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·75½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained quiet, with 99⅜ still quoted for Fours for cash, 9 9¼ for the next account, and 98 15-16 for the November Settlement, these having also been the closing rates, 102½ is now quoted nominally for 4½ per cent. paper.

SHARES.—The only business of importance passing to-day in this market has been in Cotton Mill shares, prices of which have been somewhat irregular, but in the majority of cases in favour of sellers. Mahalukshmi are Rs. 45 higher, at Rs. 550; Star of India have advanced Rs. 30, say to Rs. 360; Hyderabad Deccan are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 715; Khatao Muconji are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 610. Hingunghat, on the other hand, are Rs 25 down, at Rs 700; Bellary, Connaught, and People of India, Rs 5 lower, at Rs. 530, Rs. 645, and Rs 395, respectively; and Empress Rs. 2½ down at Rs. 692½. Press scrip has been neglected, and in Bank shares nothing fresh has transpired. In Miscellaneous, Treacher and Co., and Kemp and Co. are each Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,295 and Rs. 365, respectively.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX.—October 9, at Rangoon, the wife of H R H Coxe, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
LAWRIE—October 15, at Naini Tal, the wife of G W Lawrie, of a daughter.
MURRAY—October 14, at Sitapur, the wife of J O D Murray, Opium Department, of a daughter.
ROSS-JOHNSON—October 15, at Perambur, Madras, the wife of D Ross-Johnson, of a son
TREHERNE—October 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert S. Treherne, of the Bengal Coal Co., Ld, of a daughter, prematurely.
WILLIAMS—October 11, at Shillong, the wife of H C Williams, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—October 13, at Cawapore, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of Sergeant (S M) A Adams, Government Harness Factory Cawnpore.
HOEY—September 21, at Crofton House, Knock, Co Down, Rev William Hoey, aged 82 years.
JONES—October 15, at the Sanitarium, Darjiling, Edward James Jones Esq. A R S M, Deputy Superintendent, Geological survey of India, aged 29 years. Deeply regretted by his colleagues.
LINTON—October 15, at Sialkote, Edith May (Doddy), the beloved daughter of Surgeon-Major H J Linton, aged 5 years and 5½ months.
STRICKLAND—October 10 at Pounde, Lower Burma, William Robert Newton, infant son of Lieutenant W Strickland, B S C, Assistant Commissioner, aged 4 months and 22 days.
THADDEUS—September 26, at Lahore, of enteric fever, Charles Alfred, fourth son of Mr Bartholomew Thaddeus, aged 13 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1889.

THE annual report of the Municipal Commissioner presents in a convenient form a history of things done by the administration of Bombay during the year drawing to a close. It is also a compendious programme of the work to be done in the ensuing year, and gives in more or less detail the ways and means of carrying on the business of the city and the improvements necessary or contemplated. In the present year, for the first time, the Standing Committee submits to the Corporation a review of the Commissioner's Report. This innovation is presented in the new Municipal Act which came into force during the current year. In so far as the preparation of the review imposes on the members of the Standing Committee, the obligation of carefully studying the Commissioner's Report, and thus qualifying themselves for recording an intelligent opinion on municipal affairs, the provision of the Act rendering the drawing up of a document on the subject has an intelligible object. But for all practical purposes the Report itself is sufficient for the public, and inasmuch as it is based on the latest and most authentic information, derived from the heads of departments, it is not easy to supplement its information in the review. The Standing Committee in this, its first essay in review-writing has wisely restricted itself to summarising the Report, and endorsing the recommendations of the Municipal Commissioner on certain points of importance, such as the drainage of the northern portion of the city, the defective registration of vital statistics, and the like. The Committee, like the Commissioner, pays a passing tribute to the improvements effected by the Municipal Act of 1888, which some ardent reformers proposed to memorialise the Viceroy to veto as mischievous and reactionary. Mr. Ollivant, indeed, qualifies a general commendation by a reference to some defects in the Act which are not specified, but the Standing Committee cordially acknowledges the many improvements it has effected, considerably enlarging the elective element, adding to the number of Councillors elected by the ratepayers, and enfranchising the University and the Chamber of Commerce. The Corporation has been enlarged in numbers, while the quorum necessary to begin the business of meetings has been reduced, and the qualifying results of these modifications has been that in the present year there has scarcely been an instance of a meeting being adjourned for want of a quorum, and municipal business is never in arrears. In the working of the general machinery of municipal administration a similar amelioration is noticeable, the Act providing, as Mr. Ollivant mentions, with legitimate satisfaction, the most complete municipal code which has yet been elaborated. The procedure has been simplified, and business is greatly facilitated. The assessment of Government and other property which hitherto escaped a fair proportion of the fiscal burdens of the city has been placed on a more satisfactory footing. The Municipal income will profit considerably by the progress achieved in this direction. In view of the heavy outlay which must be incurred in the immediate future for the completion of the drainage of the city, and especially in providing for the drainage of the districts which have quite recently been built over and now require to be sewered, the addition to the Municipal revenues thus equitably realised is of special value.

The income of the city has fortunately increased *pari passu* with the ever-growing demands upon it, consequent on the growth of the population and the development of its commercial and manufacturing activity. The year's opening balance was Rs. 13,64,599; the revenue from all sources, Rs. 49,66,192. With upwards of sixty-three lakhs available for expenditure grants to the amount of fifty-eight lakhs and a half were made, of which five lakhs and a quarter were not spent, and as "lapsed grants" will go to swell the available balance wherewith to begin the new year, the elasticity of the finances is very remarkable. There was an actual increase of revenue amounting to three lakhs and nine thousand rupees, notwithstanding a reduction of town duties on grain, sugar, and ghee, of little short of three lakhs. The increase was in great part due to enhanced returns from rates and taxes derived from new buildings and enlargements, and was swollen by interest on unused loan funds, sales of land, and the like. The Standing Committee draw attention to the fact that while the Government derives a revenue of three lakhs a year from liquor licenses in the city, less than half a lakh is paid under that head to the Municipality. The Government of India requiring the petroleum duty for imperial purposes has deprived the city of the lakh a year, which it levied under that head as a contribution towards the cost of the Tansa Water scheme. The payment of the interest on the larger half of the Tansa loan has been made more onerous to the amount of half a lakh a year by the refusal of the Government to abide by the sanction originally given to the extension of the repayment of that loan over a period of sixty years. On these grounds the Standing Committee very reasonably suggest that the Corporation should ask for redress, especially in view of the heavy expenditure to be incurred shortly for the augmentation of the police force, the inadequacy of which has been a subject of complaint, and for the completion of drainage works. In regard to the equitable claim for a reconsideration of the arbitrary order of the Government of India that the balance of the Tansa loan should be repaid in a period of forty years, instead of sixty years, according to the understanding, we feel strengthened in urging the Viceregal Government to give a favourable hearing to it, inasmuch as we have never countenanced the far too sweeping proposal, that all new works of whatever kind shall be constructed out of loans raised for sixty years. The Tansa scheme stands apart in a quite different category from small works of small importance. A considerable part of the outlay is to be incurred, not with a view to supplying the needs of the present generation, or even of that which will immediately follow. The purpose is to diminish the burdens of a future generation which may have to bring water from Tansa for a population of two millions. To save the immense outlay which would be occasioned by having to reconstruct the conduits and bore larger tunnels on the scale that would then be required to double the water-supply hereafter, it has been decided to construct the works once for all of the largest dimensions likely to be required. Surely, a fair share of the burden may well be borne by those who will mainly profit by it. Similar considerations apply to loans raised for such purposes as the drainage of the northern districts of Bombay and the carriage of the sewage to lands to be reclaimed at Coorla. The lands so reclaimed will yield large revenues to the Municipality sixty years hence; for the next ten or twenty years the return on the outlay will scarcely pay the current expenses of the reclamation. On what principle does the Government of India draw the line at forty years for loans raised for important public purposes? What magic is there in "forty" years which does not equally exist in "fifty" or in "seventy?" It is absurd to argue that a loan raised for forty years is financially prudent, but that if half that period be added would be a premium on extravagance. If the purposes for which the loans are applied for are wasteful or of doubtful value, the application should be refused altogether. There can be no question in this matter of the solvency and financial responsibility of the city of Bombay. The Standing Committee have very usefully reproduced the figures which show that after expending nearly a crore on sanitary works during the last five years, the total assets were valued on the 31st March last at Rs. 3,87,63,442, and the liabilities at Rs. 2,51,35,733. This gives a balance of assets over liabilities of one crore and thirty-six lakhs. The Tansa Water Works would be taken over now by capitalists who would be only too eager to buy for considerably more than the money they will cost. In sixty years this vast source of legitimate income will be the unencumbered property of the city. Why should not the final discharge of the liabilities incurred for its creation extend over the whole of the intervening period?

If the drainage of the city is to be placed on a sound footing, considerable expenditure must be incurred on that head also, as the benefits which will accrue to posterity it is reasonable that a quota of the cost should be paid by those who come after the present generation. The surveys for the entire sewerage of Colaba have been completed. Owing to the difficulty created by the low level of that large area, it is certain that a costly pumping-station with suitable machinery will have to be provided, if the sewers when constructed are to be anything more than cess-pools. The Port Trust property around the Apollo Bunder also urgently needs draining. These undrained areas are within close proximity to the commercial centre of the city. But far larger areas, northward from Dadur to Mahim, until lately under grass or crops, are now being built over, and a new quarter is being called into existence. The sewerage of these newly opened-up districts will be a heavy undertaking, and if it be deferred there will not only be "the ever-increasing risk of disaster," of which Mr. Ollivant speaks, but the cost will be considerably enhanced. For these northern districts beyond question, the best outfall is to be faced to the north; and once this fact is recognised, the advisability of conveying the whole of the sewerage to the waste lands at and around Coorla will become apparent. This improvement, when realised, will be of immeasurable benefit to the health of Bombay. It will make the whole of the western shore northward to Mahim available for residential purposes. The discharge of the sewage into the sea at Worli taints not only the immediate foreshore, but the coast line to the south, and renders Breach Candy, and even the northern shore of Malabar Hill, unsavoury and insalubrious. The Municipal Commissioner has suggested the advisability of employing an expert, accustomed to deal with such problems in Europe, to deal with the urgent necessities of Bombay. The Corporation has appointed a committee to consider the question, and it is probable that the suggestion will be acted upon. The expert called in, and the plans matured, money will be necessary to carry them out. The Government of India would do well to modify the orders issued, so as to admit of special facilities in regard to loans raised for local purposes of exceptional importance. H. E. the Viceroy in Council can do much to accelerate the measures, which have become indispensable for the health and well-being of this populous and growing city.

MYSORE proposes to spend a lakh and a half of rupees in entertaining H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, and from the statement just issued by the Dewan it appears that no great strain upon the State finances will ensue on that account, for never before were they in such a flourishing condition. Railway earnings are shown at three lakhs, and an annual surplus over the next five years is estimated at fifteen lakhs. The public debts include a railway loan of twenty lakhs to be paid off within thirteen years, and an English railway loan of a million and a quarter sterling in forty-seven years' time. The famine debt of eighty lakhs, due to the British Government, has now been fully liquidated, the last payment on account of it being made in December last year. Extensive improvements, railway and road extensions are contemplated; irrigation works have been sanctioned; yet there is money to pay for them. Mysore occupies an enviable position among Native States. In his observations the Dewan makes a reference to the military aid proposed for frontier defence purposes, and in concluding thus alludes to the coming visit :—"His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, the grandson of our beloved Sovereign, the Queen-Empress, has been pleased to accept our invitation to Mysore in the course of his tour through India. . . . Her Majesty the Queen has, by according her gracious sanction to this visit of the Prince to India, given us another proof of her love to India and its people. To the Royal house of Mysore her Majesty and her Government have throughout been particularly kind, and his Highness feels that the expected visit of the illustrious Prince will further strengthen the interest her Gracious Majesty takes in all that concerns the well-being of Mysore." This may be taken as indicative of the light in which most if not all Native States regard the visit of the Prince.

THE long-deferred trial of Moussa Bey for his outrages in Armenia has ended in acquittal. While the gaols were full of Armenian notables, whose only crime was that of having protested against the outrages perpetrated day by day, Moussa Bey, at whose instigation they had been committed, was comfortably housed by a Turkish noble, when the world at large was given to understand he was in confinement awaiting trial. The English press, at the instigation of Mr. Gladstone, brought about a joint protest from England and Italy, which resulted in his arraignment, but the trial has been a hollow mockery. During the last three years Moussa Bey has terrorised Turkish Armenia, Christians and Mussalmans alike, by a series of cold-blooded murders. The provinces of Van and Bitlis have been over-ridden by Kurdish Chiefs of the Moussa type. Though repeated questions have been put in Parliament relative to the matter, and attempts have been made to suppress the atrocities which British agents have repeatedly reported, England has no direct cause to interfere. America, however, has, as an American subject was one of the five on whose account the charges were brought, and it will be interesting to see whether America will not now insist on due reparation being made.

Two or three days ago we briefly sketched the career of the then dying King of Portugal, whose decease, it appears, occurred on Saturday morning at half-past eleven o'clock, after an uneventful reign of twenty-eight years. The only important event in Portuguese history during his Majesty's lifetime was the restoration of the charter forming a constitutional monarchy by his predecessor in 1842. The new king, whose full title by the way is "King of Portugal and Algarve, of both sides of the sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea and of the navigation, conquests, and commerce of Æthiopia, Arabia, and India," is the late King's eldest son, Prince Carolus, Duke of Braganza, who is now twenty-six years of age and has a two-year old son, whose title is Prince of Beira. The new Queen is daughter of the Comte de Paris.

THE officers of the Bombay Volunteers dined together at the Esplanade Hotel on Friday last. The band of the regiment had just begun to play a rather pretty programme when it began to rain so heavily that it was necessary to dismiss the men. After dinner the president proposed the Queen, and after Her Majesty's health had been drank, Major Brown proposed that of the very popular Colonel, which was drunk with three times three and one cheer more. The Quartermaster with his usual forethought had provided a piano, and although the band had disappeared, music was still the order of the evening. Captain Nicholson sang several charming songs, and sang them charmingly; and some other officers proved that there is much musical talent in the corps. The dinner, which was a *recherché* one, was well served and must have repaid the gallant Mess President for the trouble he had taken. We believe it is proposed to have a similar dinner every month in future.

A G. I. P. RAILWAY guard writes to us, referring to the death of young Walsh at Musjid Bunder—"Musjid is not the only station where ticket collectors are in the habit of jumping from carriage to carriage while the train is in motion. I know a Traffic Superintendent who not only permits, but has ordered his ticket collectors to walk along the carriage footboards and collect tickets while the train is going at full speed. I do not make this statement on hearsay, but from what I have actually seen and know."

FOUR survey parties will shortly proceed from the Central Provinces, where the work is practically completed, and commence upon the working plan recently laid down by Sir Edward Buck and Colonel Strahan during their late visit to Burma. The parties under orders are No. 3 Nagpur, No. 11 Nimar, No. 12 Saugor, and No. 13 Betul. All are revenue survey sections, and while the first three will posted in Upper Burma, the latter is to be stationed in the lower province.

THE hearing of the case in which Andril Antone Pereira and six others are charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt, was resumed by the Huzur Deputy Collector of Tanna, on Saturday last. The Chief Constable at Tanna, was examined and stated that none of the accused, except the first, were present at the riot. The case was postponed till to-morrow.

A MAHOMEDAN happened to find a bombshell the other day in his house in Sadar Bazaar at Umballa. Being eager to see its contents he secured a hammer and dealt a few hard blows which resulted in the shell bursting. A portion of the man's arm was blown away, and three bystanders were injured.

THE Punjab Government has ordered the Senate of the local University to proceed as soon as possible to consider the recommendations of the General

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

EXPECTED MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Mr. Gladstone will issue a manifesto in a speech at Southport next Wednesday.

It is expected the Right Honourable gentleman will formulate an active programme.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Colonel Sleeman, of Thuggee suppression fame, died yesterday.

General William Samuel Newton died yesterday from the effects of an accident.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The King of Portugal died to-day, suffering intensely.

[Senhor Do Canto, Consul-General for Portugal, wires to us :—A telegram from Foreign Office at Lisbon says the King died at half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday morning.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The *Times* to-day states that an army warrant checking voluntary retirement comes into force from the 1st July 1890.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking at an immense meeting held in Carnarvon, said that disestablishment of the church in Wales and devotion of the tithes to national purposes would henceforth be inscribed on the Liberal programme.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is coming to Richmond on a visit to the Comte de Paris.

THE MURDER OF INSPECTOR MARTIN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The trial of the Gweedore prisoners for the murder of District Inspector Martin, which was adjourned on the 8th July last, is proceeding at Maryborough Assizes. Twelve persons are indicted on the charge of wilful murder, and ten, including Father McFadden, are arraigned for complicity.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.

It is semi-officially announced here that Prince Bismarck at an interview with the Czar declared that an understanding between Great Britain and Russia in respect to Asia is possible, and its early attainment is desirable for both countries.

THE RUSSIAN MANŒUVRES.

The Czar has invited the Emperor William to the grand manœuvres in 1890, and the Emperor has accepted the invitation.

MOUSSA BEY PARDONED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.

The Kurdish Chief, Moussa Bey, who was condemned for committing five murders, has received a pardon from the Sultan.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

Lord Connemara visited the Khojak Pass on Saturday, accompanied by Sir Robert Sandeman, and returned to Quetta in the afternoon.

MR. HUTCHINS.

Mr. Hutchins, Home Member of Council, has altered his plans for the autumn, and now accompanies Mr. Scoble to Quetta, and thence to Karachi and Bombay.

LIEUT. ROOKE PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

Lieutenant Rooke, who was wounded in the dursuit of a marauding Afghan at Chaman, has had the bullet extracted from his neck, and is progressing favourably.

THE DISCHARGED BOMBAY MAMLATDARS.

In regard to the discharged Bombay Mamlatdars the *Pioneer* understands that they will be pensioned off on reaching the age of 55, and their pensions will then be calculated on their present pay, as that is the utmost of the emolument they can ever attain under Government.

MR. G. B. SCOTT APPOINTED TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Mr. G. B. Scott, of the Survey Department, who has lately been employed on a survey of the Wards Estates in Bengal, has been placed in charge of the new Cadastral Survey of Upper-Burma, and will leave Calcutta by the steamer of the 26th, to take up the appointment. Mr. Scott will commence operations in the Kyaukse District.

A SURGEON-GENERAL GRANTED EXTENSION OF OFFICE.

It is practically settled that Dr. W. A. Thomson, Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, will be granted a two years' extension of office. Dr. Thomson was only appointed to the post in February last, and thus he would have had to vacate it after one year's tenure only.

THE CONTEMPLATED ATTACK BY THE SHENDUS CONFIRMED.

The reports of an impending attack upon the Lunglehs received strong confirmation from the latest news from the Chittagong [illegible] which is to the effect that three messengers from Jucopa, the friendly Mulien Pui Chief, have reached the fort, warning the garrison that the Shendus are preparing to attack in large numbers. They are said to be making Howsatas villages there rendezvous.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

It is now virtually certain that Sir George Greaves will succeed the Duke of Connaught next spring as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. Some two months ago there was a general impression in military circles that Sir Evelyn Wood was to be the man. But this idea has evaporated, and if there is any one now in the running except Sir George Greaves it is General Martin Dillon, who was his predecessor at Rawalpindi.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF THE MEINGOON PRINCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 18.

The Meingoon Prince effected his escape from Pondicherry in disguise by the French steamer Tibre on the 12th instant, and is on his way to Saigon, Cochin-China. Although under the surveillance of the French police and the English Consular Agent, nothing was known of the fact until the return of the Tibre.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF TANTIA BHIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 19.

Tantia Bhil's trial for murder in the Bhaiphul case was concluded to-day. The court was crowded with both Europeans and Natives.

The prisoner, who was undefended, asserted his innocence, but he was found guilty and seatenced to death.

THE JUBBULPORE STEAM TRAMWAYS.

The local Municipality has agreed to an extension of time for the construction of the Jubbulpore steam tramways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Privilege leave has been granted to Mr. S. Harvey James, Secretary to the Legislative Department of India, for a month and twenty-nine days. Mr. J. M. Macpherson officiates.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S.I., has resumed charge of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces from Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

The Rev. Edmund John Warlow has been appointed Junior Chaplain at Lahore.

The Rev. P. G. B. Austin's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan officiates as Deputy Surveyor-General in India, vice Colonel J. Sconce on furlough.

Major St. G. C. Gore officiates as Assistant Surveyor-General. The services of Mr. S. Hornidge, Bombay Forest Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Mr. A. Stewart, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bombay, is transferred temporarily to the Central Provinces.

Sir E. C. Buck is granted privilege leave for twenty-seven days, and Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie officiates as Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department during his absence.

Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Bombay Staff Corps, is to be substantive Political Assistant Third Class.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Bombay Staff Corps, is to be substantive Political Assistant, Second Class. He will continue to be seconded as additional Political Assistant, First Class.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, officiates as Political Assistant, Second Class.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, Post-Master General, Bengal, has been granted privilege leave for one month, and Mr. W. J. Ham officiates.

Furlough has been granted to Colonel D. Macdonald for a year and fifteen days.

Leave on private affairs, has been granted to Major F. C. Burlton, for a year ; and Lieutenant C. Y. Crommelin, for 182 days.

The following Lieut-Colonels to be Colonels :—Arthur Plantagenet Broom, Samuel Brown Home, Richard Tickell, Montgomery Lang, Robert Parry Nisbett, and Charles Henry Tilson Marshall.

Messrs. R. Meredith and N. U. K. Leslie are appointed Assistant Superintendents in the India Telegraph Department.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 19.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay for Hongkong on the 8th inst., arrived here to-night.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.	Surats quiet.
Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	67½
4½ per cent. „	70½
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107
Bar Silver	42⅝d.
Total Week's sales of Cotton	52,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000 „
„ „ Import of Cotton ...	71,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	nil
„ „ Stock of Cotton.....	354,000 „
„ „ „ Surats ...	133,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	25,000 „

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 19.

Those who have come up here expecting to find charming weather, must be about arriving at the conclusion that Mahableshwar is a fraud. We are having nothing but rain, rain, rain. It began with thunder-showers early in the week, and these gradually has settled down to a steady and incessant downpour. When it will cease no one ventures to predict. Yesterday morning the rain-guage registered over 3 inches in the previous 24 hours, and this morning it cannot be much less, but the prospect is more hopeful. One has nothing else than rain to write about, and it may interest some to know what the hill is like at other times of the year. A study of the weather chart tells us that there are moister periods than at present, which may be some consolation. It appears that during January and February no rain at all fell, and the next three months only 1·83 inches was registered. On June 4 the monsoon made its appearance, and from that day till the end of September there were only three fine days. This is the monthly record—June 48·25, July 91·90, August 91·72, and September 10·28 inches. During the present month 10·57 inches have fallen, bringing the total up to the respectable figure of 254·55. The hardest day's rain was recorded on the 19th July amounting to 11·35. In five days about that time 36·73 inches came down. Up to the end of September Mahableshwar fell short of its average allowance. We are probably now making it up, but we are most of us of opinion that we would prefer its coming down at its proper time.

Why has Government not a proper meteorological observatory here. Ben Nevis has been selected as the highest spot in Great Britain for such an establishment, which is kept up at considerable expense. Why is not the highest or nearly the highest spot in this Presidency turned to a similar use? There is a site which might have been made on purpose. Above Sindola, the highest point of the hill, 4,710 feet, is an extensive plateau, too exposed for a dwelling-house, but in every way suited for an observatory. You might then know every morning in Bombay what the weather was like up here. The warning would have been useful lately. Any one who has not visited the hill for the last ten years would notice one change, that is how the thatched roofs are rapidly giving way to corrugated iron. It is admirable in being water-tight, but with the perpetual pattering of the rain upon it one feels like living inside a drum with peas falling on it all day. Won't some public-spirited individual invent a new roof of asbestos, or papiermache, or felt, which will keep out heat and wet, and not subject us to thus incessant din?

My only news is that H. E. the Governor and H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief have arrived, and I should think by this time heartily wish they had not. Most of the houses centrally situated are let, and the Club Chambers are full. Some of our most distinguished residents intend, I believe, to remain, with an occasional run-down to the plains, till after Christmas, so when the summer days do come we are likely to have a better time and more of it than in previous years.

MATHERAN IN OCTOBER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, Oct. 19.

The season here has but just begun, the heavy showers during the past four months having made the hill delightfully cool. The rains do not seem to have yet ended, but still continue to bathe us, now with fine strong showers now with dainty drizzling, as if the Greater Superintendent of Matheran does not yet consider it to have attained perfection of beauty and verdure.

Picturesque as it is the hill with its shady, exquisite paths and lanes, its green slender trees, wild uncared-for flowers, birds of varied tones, rich and melodious ; its murmuring streams, still more picturesque are the grand panoramic views of the neighbouring hills and valleys, and the not very distant sight of the noble city of Bombay, with its towers and palatial buildings. A clear and distinct view is to be had of Bombay from here, when the rains clear the atmosphere. The distance between Bombay and Matheran, as the crow-flies, is less than 30 miles, and it would almost seem as if Matheran was providentially designed to be a little paradise annexed to the great city.

Charlotte Lake is very pretty just now. The overflowing waters continue their course from the base of the lake, and running on to the edge of the hill make a beautiful fall, slender in breadth, but extending quite down to the valley below. The fall can be observed from the footpath at Echo Point and can also be seen from Louisa Point. But it is rapidly diminishing in size, and I am afraid it will disappear before long.

The footpath from Danger Point to Chowke Point, alongside the slope of the hill, which is so enjoyable in the summer season, is now overgrown with high grass, and can only be walked over with difficulty.

PARSEE AMATEURS AT THE NOVELTY.

The performance by the Parsee Amateur Dramatic Club must have come as a pleasing surprise to the large audience which assembled at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday night, more especially to the Europeans present, who were not slow in showing their appreciation of what was truly a very good amateur show. "The Seven Clerks," a drama of the good old-fashioned English sort, and which one seldom sees now in England except in such theatres as the Elephant and Castle, was the principal piece chosen. The story is simple, and may be told in a few words. Claude Darnaud, a rich old miser, is continually having bags of gold stolen from his safe, and seven clerks are in turn executed for theft. Claude has a lovely daughter who has an admirer in Adolphe de Briancourt, whom she promises to marry on his discovering the robber of her father's gold. Adolphe enters Claude's service as a clerk but fails in his object, the robbery still going on. Victorine, the lovely daughter, next has a try, and discovers her father is a bit of a somnambulist, and has all the time been robbing himself. The old man is dreadfully shocked, imagines he sees his seven dead clerks standing in a row denouncing him, and dies. From first to last it was evident the young players had been well drilled in their lines and stage business by Mrs. Norville. There was not one but was word-perfect, and from first to last there was no hitch. At the outset Mr. P. N. Wadia spoke an original prologue with exceedingly good accent. He said :—

Thanks, gentle friends, for your attendance here
And interest in the cause we hold so dear,—
A noble cause, the cause of womankind,
Which straight appeals to every generous mind.
For, who that has a sister, daughter, wife,
To be his solace in the ills of life,
Can calmly hear of those poor creatures' woes ;
Who, in the agonies of painful throes,
Are doomed by tyrant custom to a cell,
More fit to house brute beasts or felons fell
Than harbour beings of such tender mould,
Needing pure air but lodged in damp and cold ?
Who can unpitying hear of such a case
And let the mothers of his creed and race
Pine with their new-born babes in dungeons foul
With none to help save one, an ugly owl,
A bungling hag, devoid of sense and skill,
Unschooled, unpractised, save to hurt and kill ?
If such the ills those gentle creatures bear
And such the lot of hundreds of the fair
Doth it not well behove each manly heart
In such a hallowed cause to take a part ?
Each one as him befits—you with your purse
We with the play that we shall here rehearse,
And that devoted band of leeches skilled,
By saving where the meddling midwife killed.
In a few weeks we have this fete prepared,
In such precocious state to meet you dared ;
And should success to-night our efforts crown,
The event we'll hail as of no mean renown ;
More to such judges kind' twere vain to say,
And so I only bid you welcome here to-day.

He also took the part of Adolphe, which he played creditably, but, it must be said, his gestures, and the movements of his hands and arms were very awkward. It is wise, certainly, always to bear in mind Hamlet's advice to the players—"do not saw the air too much with your hand . . . . you must acquire and beget a temperance, that you may give it smoothness." It is not pretty to see an actor waving his arms about like the sails of a wind-mill ; but it is nearly as bad to see one making short little jecks with the forearm, with elbows as if glued to the ribs. Mr. Wadia speaks dearly ; but he would do well to give his arms a little more freedom. His gestures would be more expressive then, and more natural. Mr. B. Peroshaw made, as Claude Darnaud, a very real old man, and was particularly successful in the death scene. Simon Siggel had a very fair representative in C. B. Pavri. He evidently has that talent in him which should in time make him a very good comedian ; but on Saturday night he was inclined to shout too much. He should also remember comedy does not mean buffoonery. Simon Siggel could be made a first-rate comical character study ; it requires no clowning. Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, and Mr. D. E. Patel, who played the three thieves might also take the same advice in regard to clowning. It is an error amateurs are very apt to fall into ; and is a stumbling block in front of success which can with ease be avoided. Victorine, the lovely daughter above referred to, was a pleasing study of a young lady. Grace and simplicity were the chief characteristics of the depicture. But best of all was the portrayal of the role of Gustavus by Mr. B. R. Bomonji. It was a small part certainly—it is a pity a more important part was not allotted to him,—but, for an amateur, it was an excellent study. There was no straining after effect. With good accent, quiet and appropriate gesture he delivered his lines. It could be said of him, indeed, which could not, without undue flattery be said of any of the others, that he would be quite able to go to England and take a place in a good company. He seems, too, to have acquired the art of making up effectively. With the exception of Mr. Bomonji, there was a very marked fault which one and all more or less fell into. That was a tendency when speaking to address the audience. The actor when on the stage should imagine himself alone with the other characters in the piece. To him there should be as it were no audience. It is different of course in speaking a prologue, or in answering a call in front of the act drop. Now this criticism, it must be remembered, is made in no carping spirit. The Parsee Dramatic Club made a really excellent appearance on Saturday night, so much so that our European amateurs had better look to their laurels. The criticism made individually on each actor's playing is made in but a kindly spirit, and the suggestions if acted upon will be found to do no harm. One marked feature, which could not be improved upon, was the distinctness and clearness of utterance. Not a line was lost. The dresses were pretty, and the staging was effective. At the conclusion of "The Seven Clerks," Mr. P. N. Wadia appeared in front of the curtain and thanking those present for their assistance, and the proprietor of the theatre for the use of the place, said that the performance would enable them to put about Rs. 1,400 to the funds of the Parsee Lying-in Hospital. After an interval, the farce "Make Your Wills." was played.

The Portuguese Government have concluded a contract with the Netherland South African Company for completing the Lourenço Marquis Railway line.

A CONGREGATION WITHOUT A MINISTER.

An incident of the rarest occurrence happened to the congregation of Christ Church, Byculla, yesterday evening. They were assembled for evening service as usual, but after waiting for ten minutes after six o'clock, it was discovered that the reverend gentleman who was to conduct the service and preach the sermon, the Rev. J. M. Macdonald, had not yet arrived. One of the trustees of the church, Dr. J. Anderson, was communicated with by the church-attendant, and he decided that the congregation should be informed of the non-arrival of the minister, and that, in consequence, there would be no service. The members of the congregation, however, never having had to wait so long as a quarter-past six, guessed the reason, and of their own accord quietly dispersed, though quite surprised. It appears that the incumbent, the Rev. W. E. Scott, has been transferred to Bombay and left last Wednesday, the usual arrangements having been made for the conduct of services during his absence, or till his successor would be appointed. It was intimated in Saturday's papers that the Rev. Mr. J. M. Macdonald would conduct the evening service, but either the arrangements were faulty, or the intimation was a wrong one, for it could hardly be that the reverend gentleman should forget so important an engagement. It is, however, a most rare occurrence to find a congregation met for public worship, and yet have no one minister or layman to conduct their service for them.

GYMKHANA GOLF.

FORTY-TWA CUP.

On Thursday the golfers held their first field-day for the season by competing for the usual *Forty-two* Handicap Cup. As there has been a heavy rainfall the grass behind the Marine Lines is still very green and long, so that is difficult to get down to the ball, and long drives do not often come off. For several weeks there has been a very heavy dew ; but on Thursday the course was quite dry, and there was a temptation to give up the iron for the surer putter. Only six players put in an appearance, and of these two had unfortunately to postpone playing till Friday, as a whole set of clubs had been left behind at the bungalow. Melvin and an hon. member started off at half-past six, and it was soon evident the former was all as tray with his putting ; for though well on the first two greens in 2, he could not get the globe down in legs than 4 and 5. A three then seemed more hopeful ; but a couple of sixes raised the score too much, and he came in with a total of 49. Nixon and Murray followed, and with varying luck scored 53 and 51, which, with 2 strokes off, reduced them to 51 and 49, making the latter a tie with Melvin.

On Friday two scratch-men, who were prevented from competing the previous day, played their rounds ; but the rain had probably ruined the course and their chance, for the entries in the score-book show that both retired. On Saturday the tie was played off, and resulted in an easy win for Mr. W. F. Melvin.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL.

Founder's day at Bishop Cotton School was celebrated on Saturday week with all the festivities which mark this most auspicious day in the history of this institution. The proceedings, which were throughout very successful, were witnessed by a large gathering of visitors, many of whom were the pleased and proud spectators of the prowess of their progeny. The ground was gaily decorated with flags, the course well-marked, tents and refreshments provided for the visitors ; in fact, the whole of the proceedings by which the anniversary of Founder's day was commemorated were carried out with a completeness which cannot but be a source of self-congratulation to all concerned.

The whole school, the Principal, the teaching staff, and the outside public having assembled in the school chapel, the Reverend Mr. Irons opened the proceedings with a special service, and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore preached a short sermon. Subsequently the boys assembled in the playground, and went through a programme of sports, which caused a great deal of amusement to all present, while the band of the Simla (2nd Punjab) Volunteers enlivened the intervals with some excellent music. The sports had for convenience been spread over two days, some events having taken place on the previous Wednesday, but about half had been reserved for the afternoon of Saturday, and embraced every event generally understood to constitute athletic sports. There were flat races, long and short, for juniors and seniors, hurdle races, throwing the cricket ball, &c. After the last race had been run, a tug-of-war between the ex-Cattonians and the present students took place, and resulted in a victory for the latter amid loud cheers.

A cricket bat, with the winner's name engraved on a silver shield, was presented by Mr. W. T. Wright for the boy who won the greatest number of prizes. This was adjudged to Master F. Myers.

At the conclusion of the sports the boys were drawn up, and the Rev. Mr. Irons addressed them as follows : He said there were two things, which he thought required to be noticed that afternoon, as being different from previous years. The first was that the kind of prizes which were being given were somewhat different. They belonged to what schoolboys called, perhaps, a useful rather than the ornamental kind. Another feature which was different from previous years was the large number of those who had come forward to give prizes. For instance, —Major Ward had given two prizes. Colonel Murray had given three prizes, the Ven. Archdeacon Tribe had given two, besides others who had come forward at the last moment ; and the second thing was that they had a new face among them to give away the prize. Last year and the previous year they had Lady Lyall amongst them, and now he had great pleasure in introducing to them Lady Elliott, who had so kindly come forward to give away the prizes. Lady Elliott then distributed the prizes, each recipient being loudly applauded by his schoolmates and friends as he stepped up to receive his prize or prizes, for in several instances some boys took three and even more.

The Ven. Archdeacon Tribe then said a few words, thanking Lady Elliott for her kindness in coming to the school and giving away the prizes. The proceedings then concluded with many hearty cheers for Lady Elliott, the headmaster, and Sir Charles Elliott.

DEWALI HOLIDAYS AND THE WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I request to be allowed, through your valuable columns, to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities in charge of the water-works to the serious inconvenience the entire Hindu community is subjected to, owing to there being no water in the pipes till after 6 a. m. during the Diwali holidays, when the Hindus are required to bathe themselves early before daybreak. As these holidays begin this year on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, and continue the following four days, I request the authorities concerned to order the pipes to be opened at 2 a. m. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th idem, respectively, and thus relieve the community of the serious difficulties it is annually put to.—Yours, &c.,

Kalbadavie, Oct. 19. M. B. J.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have noticed a letter or two in your columns from people who seem very anxious to have bands occasionally at the Esplanade Bandstand. I have often wondered for what purpose the bandstand was constructed, if not for playing music for the benefit of the public. I am sure not one band has played there for the last six months. We have music three times a week at Apollo Bander, it is true, but there are many people who do not care to go there on account of the number of carriages about, and there not being sufficient space for them to walk about. If there were a band at least once a week at the Esplanade, I am sure it would help greatly towards breaking the monotony of Bombay life for many people.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN BULL.

ARRIVAL OF A TURKISH WAR VESSEL.

The Turkish man-of-war Artugrel, Commander Osman Bey, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, from Aden. The weather experienced on the voyage was very pleasant. She will remain a few days in Bombay harbour.

Senhor Crispiano de Fonseca, Judge of the High Court of Goa, is going home shortly, having completed 15 years' foreign service.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

A Kalemyo correspondent sends the following despatches to the *Pioneer* :—

Fort White, Chin Hills, 2nd October.—Twenty-five Tashons have arrived. They report that two minor Tashon chiefs and a small following are at Mwebingyi.

They say that all the Kanhow thugyis, as well as those of the Sagyilaing and Mewbin villages, who have been summoned, have come or will be at Mwebingyi to-day, when there is to be a grand conference. The thugyis are to be told to give up their captives at once, or the Tashons will attack them ; but the Tashons give no hint of a force being now ready for that purpose.

11th October.—The Myittha river is reported to have risen again and to have almost topped previous records. Captain Holland has, however, though much handicapped by the height of the flood, managed to start his first convoy of twenty-three boats carrying 110 tons of stores for the Southern Chin Column. The greatest difficulty was encountered in getting the large boats over the rapids, where the stream now runs at about fifteen miles an hour through a very narrow and rocky passage. All hands, including the General and staff, were employed for several days hauling the boats up. It was rather heart-breaking to find that after getting the boats over the rapids and loading them up, one "turned turtle" and two others sank. However, the convoy is now fairly on its way and ought to reach Kan about the 18th instant. Stores are being sent up in *lundwins*, or small boats, to Natgyegone, above the rapids, and the boats on their return from Kan will re-load there and go again to Kan.

General Symons, having seen the first convoy off, left Kalewa on the 13th September, and reached Kalemyo on the 1st instant. He stayed there till 10th, when he went up to No. 3 stockade. Kalemyo is still unhealthy, but this can hardly be wondered at, considering it is almost as wet as a *jhil*, and snipe can be shot from the verandahs of the officers' quarters. After inspecting No. 3 stockade the General went to No. 4 on the 5th, and reached this on the 6th.

Orders have been issued for a small expedition of 150 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Captain Bolton to go out and burn the different small villages which the Chins have built in the valley to the west of Fort White. The rains are now virtually over, and expeditions in all directians will be the order of the day.

A mule-track has been commenced south-west through Sagyilaing towards Taison Ywama. The General went out yesterday as far as he could to inspect the proposed route. He found that though the nature of the country is such as to render the undertaking a most arduous and difficult one, yet the road is not an impossibility, and the benefits to be derived from its construction will certainly compensate for the money and labour expended on it. When time permits another road will be made towards Wunkatha. This manner of showing the Chins that we are going for them, and the fact of their temporary villages being attacked, will, it is hoped, bring them to reason. The enforced inaction of the past four months may have accustomed them to our presence at Fort White, and induced them to believe that we were going no further.

The health of the troops is improving as the weather improves, while we are sending back to Burma all British and native troops and followers whose health is unlikely to stand through the cold weather operations.

The General leaves for Kalemyo on the 13th. During his stay here he has inspected the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, and congratulated them on eight of them having gained the Order of Merit for the action at New Tarton in May.

No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners will probably be leaving us soon, while the Cheshires relieve the Norfolks early next month.

Small parties of Tashons are now constantly coming in to trade, and considering their prices, they must be making a handsome profit ; but we hear and see nothing of their promised attack on Sagyilaing and Mwebin villages, though continuous firing heard in that direction a few days ago raised our spirits temporarily. We much fear they have given up the idea of attacking altogether, though, if this should be the case, it will surprise no one.

General Symons expresses himself well satisfied with the arrangements in the Chin Hills and the general condition of the posts.

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HARRIS.

Regarding the affray at Chaman, in which Lieutenant Harris was killed, the latest connected account that can be gathered from Chaman, states that the affair occurred in the following way. An Afghan appears to have met a transport driver on one mule and leading another a short distance outside the camp. He fired at the driver with a pistol, and compelled him to release the led mule. This he captured and rode off on, and in the meantime the driver galloped back to camp and gave the alarm. Lieutenant Harris, R. E., commanding the half company of Sappers and Miners, and Lieutenant Rooke, commanding a troop of Sind Horse, with six mounted sowars, started in pursuit. The moon had just risen, and they overtook the marauder several miles from camp. The two officers had outridden the sowars, and Lieutenant Harris rode at the Afghan and fired at him with a revolver. The man was not struck, and fired in return, killing Lieutenant Harris with a ball in the left side. He then took the fallen officer's revolver and wounded Lieutenant Rooke (whose revolver unfortunately missed fire) in the neck. The sowars then came up, and Ressaldar Abdul Rezak shot him in the shoulders and disabled him. He was also wounded in the leg, it is said, by a sabrecut. Two sowars then returned to camp for assistance, and Lieutenant Moore, R.E., came out with twenty more, and brought in the body of Lieutenant Harris, Lieutenant Rooke, and the wounded Pathan. The ball has been extracted from Lieutenant Rook's wound, and he is, by last accounts, doing well. No official detailed account has yet been received.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce addresses the Calcutta Municipal Corporation as follows :—

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce would direct the attention of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta to the condition of the tramways, and especially of those portions of the tramways traversing the business thoroughfares of the city. In many parts the rails have sunk below the level of the setting, the curves and crossings are in bad order and are dangerous to conveyances, and the portion of the public road occupied by the tram lines, is, as a rule, above the level of the street.

By Section 5 of Act I (B. C.) of 1880, an Act to authorise the making and to regulate the working of street tramways in Calcutta, "the uppermost surface of the rails" must be "on a level with the immediately adjacent surface of the road." This provision is one which appears to be especially ignored by the Tramway Company. By Section 13, the Company are bound to "keep in good condition and repair," not only their lines of rails, but the roadway between the rails and eighteen inches of the road "on each side of any such tramway," and to do so "in such manner as the Corporation shall direct. This provision, in the opinion of the Committee, not only vests in the Corporation adequate power to compel the tramway to keep their lines in good order, but lays upon the Municipal Commissioners the responsibility of seeing that the obligations of the Company in this respect are faithfully observed.

This becomes the more apparent when the terms of Section 18 are considered. These individuals are left without a remedy for any neglect or failure of the Company by which they are "injuriously affected." Such injury may be either injury to themselves or damage to their conveyances. Power is, however, reserved to the Corporation to complain if the provisions of Section 13, among others, are not carried out. Where there is, as in this case, an obligation laid upon the Corporation to compel the Tramway Company to maintain their lines in good order and repair, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce consider that, in the general interests of the public, the Municipality should exercise the powers reserved to them by law and take action under Section 13. If such action should be without effect, there ought to be no hesitation in following it up by a complaint, as provided by Section 18. The Committee trust that the matter will receive the early attention of the Commissioner.—*Englishman.*

Following closely on the discussion as to the poisonous ingredient in fly-papers, we have the announcement in Swiss journals that a series of bank-notes recently issued by the Confederation, and printed in green colours, have induced in the officials who manipulated them the well-known symptoms of irritant poisoning. The matter is under investigation ; but, meanwhile, those of our compatriots who may still be in Switzerland should know that the notes in question are fifty-franc notes.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BOMBAY PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following letter from the Bombay Government relating to the Joint Schools' Committee By-laws, sets forth the intentions of his Excellency in Council with regard to the grants to be made in future to the primary schools under the Joint Schools Committee.

Educational Department.

Bombay Castle, 12th October, 1889.

To the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I am now directed to reply to your letter No. 1087, dated 29th May, 1889. I am to express regret for the delay in dealing with the subject, which has been entirely due to the necessity of considering carefully the question of the pensionary status of teachers transferred to the service of the Municipality. When your letter above quoted was received, the Civil Service Regulations, which embody the conditions of the pensionary rights of teachers in the service of municipalities and other bodies, had not been issued. When they were received, the effect of some of the provisions affecting such teachers formed the subject of considerable discussion. Before confirming the by-laws, it was necessary to see that there was no conflict between any of them and the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. In forwarding the accompanying copy of a letter from the Accountant-General No. A.C. 17490, dated 2nd instant, I am to state that the suggestion referred to in para. 3 has already been made to the Government of India with the view of rendering admissible transfers between Bombay Municipal and other Municipal and Local Board Schools. The arrangement, if approved, will promote efficiency and economy in the entire system of primary education throughout the Presidency. It is, however, unnecessary to await sanction to the proposal before confirming the by-laws, since they merely provide that contributions will be made in accordance with the rules from time to time in force, and if article 863 of the Civil Service Regulations is not adopted to apply to teachers in municipal schools, the contribution can be made under article 849 (3). These provisions apply or may be applied to teachers whose service begins under the Municipality. As regards teachers transferred from Government service, the contribution will be regulated by article 809 of the Civil Service Regulations, and as it will be on account of pension only, it would be desirable to omit the words, "and leave allowances" in line 7 of draft by-law 3.

3. For the reasons assigned by the Accountant-General, the Governor in Council would prefer to omit the words, "and such teacher shall be deemed to be admitted to the educational service of the Presidency and shall have his name and qualifications enrolled on the official list of teachers," in draft by-law 4. The addition of a second proviso to draft by-law 5 in the following terms also seems to be required to prevent conflict with an order of general application :—"Provided also that no teacher transferred from Government service shall be dismissed except with the consent of the Director of Public Instruction or the Educational Inspector." His Excellency in Council agrees with the Accountant-General that it will be sufficient to provide in by-law 11 for a closing balance of Rs. 5,000, but this is a point which Government is content to leave for the decision of the Corporation. The additions to the forms attached to the draft by-laws suggested by that officer appear to be desirable.

4. If the modifications above indicated, which are not of vital importance, are accepted by the Corporation, the by-laws will be confirmed, and in that case the Governor in Council considers it unnecessary for the present at any rate to make supplementary rules under section 39(7) of the Act. It will be, however, competent for Government under that provision to make hereafter such rules, or for the Corporation under section 461 to submit for confirmation such additions to, or amendments of, the by-laws as experience may show to be expedient.

5. On the final confirmation of the by-laws, the primary schools will be formally transferred to the Municipality, together with the balance of the Presidency Educational Fund, the account of which in the meantime has provisionally been written up in accordance with the former system, on condition that the Municipality undertakes to meet any claims on account of pensions to teachers which are debitable to the Presidency Educational Local Fund Pension Fund, but which that fund may prove insufficient to meet. I am to explain that until 26th June 1882 there was maintained a Pension Fund in connection with the Presidency Educational Fund, that on that date it was closed to new entrants and that the pensions of employés who contributed to it, and on whose account contribution has subsequently been made, are charged to it and to general revenues according to the rule of proportions. Now the solvency of the Pension Fund is not guaranteed by Government, and if it was insufficient to meet any claim against it, they would have to be met from the Presidency Educational Fund while it existed. If, therefore, the balance of the latter fund is made over to the Municipality it is equitable that the Municipality should undertake to meet any claims against the Pension Fund which cannot be met from that Fund.

6. The furniture and appurtenances of the Presidency Educational Fund Primary Schools will also be made over to the Municipality, but for purposes of account the value will be assessed.

7. As regards the future, I am to state that the Governor in Council is willing to continue for five years grants of the same amount as were made in 1888-89 to the Presidency Educational Fund and for grants-in-aid to aided primary schools. In his letter No. 11, dated 24th May 1889, the Chairman of the Joint Schools Committee stated that Government had been credited with the payment of Rs. 16,000 for the municipal schools, and Rs. 15,000 for the grant-in-aid schools ; of the latter amount, however, over Rs. 6,000 have been paid, not under the grant-in-aid code, but under separate agreements on account of the primary departments in certain large institutions—the Rustomji Jamsetji Guzerathi Schools, Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Parsi Panchayat Schools, Anjuman-i-Islam, Israelite School, and Deaf-Mutes Institution—in which primary is combined with other education. The Governor in Council is of opinion that, to avoid possible legal difficulties, it will be preferable for Government to continue the whole of the grants made to these institutions under the agreements. The amount paid in 1888-89 under the grant-in-aid code to aided primary schools was Rs. 8,811. It appears, therefore, that if Government continues a total grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum—Rs. 16,000 on account of municipal schools and Rs. 9,000 on account of grant-in-aid schools—the arrangement will be favourable to the Municipality.

8. His Excellency in Council recognizes that very much remains to be done for the development of primary education in the City of Bombay, and is willing to give from the general revenues such assistance in the accomplishment of that object as is compatible with meeting the fair claims of other parts of the Presidency. But the following comparison of the grant now proposed for the City of Bombay with the grants made in the districts of the Central Division, will show that the Corporation is being liberally treated :—

	Population.	Provincial grant.
Bombay	773,196	25,000
Poona District (rural population) ...	751,321	23,000
Satara	954,924

or of the usual proportionate contribution on the same account hitherto paid out of the Presidency Educational Fund.

10. As already stated the arrangements above described will hold good for a period of five years beginning with the current year. The Governor inCouncil is confident that before the expiry of that period the zealous exertions of the Joint Schools Committee will have attained success, and such facilities for primary education will have been provided as will do credit to one of the largest and wealthiest cities in the Empire. When this development has taken place, a revision of the conditions on which assistance is given from the general revenues, may be found necessary or expedient.—I have, &c.,

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TWO EUROPEANS.

JOHN BENTON DENNING and George Gogging, two military warrant officers, employed in the Adjutant General's Office, were on Friday brought up again before Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, and charged by Inspector Foard, of the Poona Cantonment Police, with the theft of a despatch-box containing Rs. 3,810 and sundry correspondence belonging to Mr. Byramjee Merwanjee Malabari, of the *Indian Spectator*, at the Royal Family Hotel. Dr. Cline, Barrister-at-law, appeared for both the accused.

A havildar, named Gowrishankar, employed by the Maharajah Holkar, being sworn said he was on duty at the bungalow of his Highness the Maharajah, near the G. I. P. Railway station, from 12 to 2 in the morning, the night before last. A sentry was posted in the lane, known as Agha Khan's gully, which runs between two bungalows. After 2 o'clock in the morning, when he was relieved, he returned to the spot near where the sentry was posted. About twenty minutes to three as he was sitting in the lane, he saw two *sahibs* enter the lane from the direction of the Railway station. He challenged them, but they made no reply; the *sahibs* did not say anything but walked on, and as they were *ghorra leques* he did not accost them. One of them had a box, like the one in court, and a dog was following them. Ten or fifteen minutes afterwards two policemen (a naik and a sepoy) followed up and asked him if any one had passed; he replied that he saw two *Sahibs* and a dog going past. One was dressed in white and the other in coloured clothes, but he could not recognise their features.

Constable George Whitfield, of the Poona Cantonment Police, was next called and stated that in consequence of information he had received he went to the Royal Family Hotel about 2-30 a. m. where, on arrival, he saw the complainant, who reported to him that a box containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 3,810, and sundry papers, had been stolen from his room in the hotel. He instituted inquiries, and arrested accused No. 1 (Denning). Before proceeding to the house of accused No. 2 (Goggin) he went in the direction of the Post Office. Near the Post Office he found the despatch box open and its contents all scattered. He examined the box which bore signs of having been kicked by a boot just by the lock. He examined the lock and found it to have been forced and broken: it also looked as if some instrument had been used to the keyhole to force it open. When he examined the blade, it appeared to him to have been broken recently. He subsequently found the handle of the knife in Denning's waistcoat pocket which he searched.

Cross-examined by Dr. Cline: When you went to accused No 2 (Goggin) what did he say to you regarding the six missing notes?—He told me he had thrown them over a wall.

What was his demeanour when you spoke to him about the notes?—Calm.

Not that of culprit in fear?—No.

Did he say where he had been to that night?—Yes, to Mr. Denning's room, in the Royal Family Hotel.

Did he mention the time he had been there?—Yes, I think he said it was about eight o'clock.

Did he say he went there with a special object, or it was a friendly call?—He said it was a friendly call, and that they went out for a walk to Kirkee.

Did he allude to the manner in which he spent the night at Denning's?—He said they were having a jolly night of it, drinking.

In what position did you find the box?—Upside down.

How many screws are there to the lock?—Three, which appeared to be loose.

Do you think the insertion of a small knife would open all three screws?—I do not think so.

Shaik Adam, the gharrywalla, who drove Constable Whitfield and accused No 1 to the new Railway Hotel, stated that while Denning was in a room he threw something out of a window; and taking a light to see what it was, he found the blade of a knife. In cross-examination witness said that Denning threw the blade out of the window in the presence of the other people present.

Mr. Muncherjee Framjee, the proprietor of the Royal Family Hotel, stated that Mr. Malabari reported the theft of a despatch-box containing notes and papers at about half-past two on Thursday morning to him. In consequence of that complaint he sent for the police whom, on arrival, he accompanied to a spot near the Post Office. Here he and the Police found the box with all the papers and notes scattered about.

By the court: When did Mr. Malabari take up his residence at your hotel?—On Wednesday morning.

Where did he lodge?—In a ground-floor room in the detached bungalow.

When you were told of the loss of the box did you make any enquiries?—Oh yes! and Mr Malabari told me that the box was taken off a table, and that he had left the front door of his room open.

Did you see the table?—Yes. I was shown the table.

How many doors and windows has the room?—It has one door leading into it, a small door leading to the bath-room, and two windows.

Did you note at all how far this table was from the door?—About three or four feet from the entrance door; both the windows were opened.

How far was the table from the nearest window?—About two or three feet.

Cross-examined by Dr. Cline: After the accused No. 1 had dinner, did he drink any liquor?—I don't know.

From your intimate knowledge of Mr. Denning, do you think him capable of premeditated theft?—Well, I don't know.

Do you remember Christmas time last year, a practical joke being played on a lady living in the hotel when a Christmas cake was taken away from her room and placed in another?—I don't know anything about it; I wasn't here.

Here Mr. Foard suggested that if Dr. Cline was so conversant with the circumstances connected with the Christmas cake, he might step into the witness box.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The first accused, John Renton Denning, stated before the Court:—I am 31 years of age, a Sergeant in the Army on the unattached list, and clerk in the Adjutant General's office. I am a European British subject, born in London. I wish to state that the act of taking the box from the complainant's room was utterly unpremeditated. On Wednesday evening I returned from office a little after five o'clock in company with Mr. Goggin. After stopping in the hotel for about five or seven minutes, we went out for a long walk, all round New Jhansi and Kirkee, and it was very nearly eight o'clock before we returned to the hotel. We had no refreshments on the way, and were very thirsty when we came in. I called for a bottle of whisky, of which I and Mr. Goggin partook. I had my dinner in my own room, and I could'nt press Mr. Goggin to have any. After I had finished my dinner I brought out a lot of manuscript poems and I commenced to read them aloud to Mr. Goggin, who expressed a wish to hear them. I sat reading; we were both smoking and enjoying our whisky until a very late hour, about half-past one or two. I think my attention to the lateness of the hour was first drawn by Mr. Goggin. I suggested we should have another peg and start. I offered to accompany Mr. Goggin a part of the way home. Mr. Goggin tried to dissuade me from doing so. He said "Oh! don't bother about it; I'll find my way home all right." I, however, overruled his objection and we all went out. I, Mr Goggin and my dog. When we left the hotel, we turned in the direction of the southern gate, which is the nearest way to Mr. Goggin's residence. To get out of the hotel compound it was necessary we should pass the room of the complainant. The room immediately attracted our attention; we could not help noticing it, because both the door and window were wide open, and a light in the room threw out in bold relief the outlines of his unfortunate box. Well, it was then that the silly idea of taking the box occurred to our minds, and to return it to the owner and to chaff him about it in the morning. Now at this particular stage of this wretched escapade, I would wish to touch upon certain facts which, I trust, will prove the unpremeditation of this unfortunate incident. The fact of taking my dog with me, which is a big, strong animal, and would at any moment dash after anything, and bark and otherwise make a noise, certainly shows that the act was utterly unpremeditated. Moreover, this particularly applies to myself—supposing or presuming for the sake of argument that the intention of theft was present to my mind, I at least would have been especially careful not to take my dog, who is as well known in Poona as myself, and would alone have afforded a clue to my identification. The complainant states that he had on his table some cash and a watch, I believe. Is it not reasonable to suppose that if I had conceived the base design of robbing the complainant that I should to some extent have examined his room? The complainant admits that so far as he himself was concerned, he made no noise indicating he was awake. There was thus, your Worship, no obstacle in the way, and consequently nothing to prevent me rifling the whole room, supposing that I was bad enough to do so. I would wish, your Worship, to bring particularly to your attention that I never set eyes before upon this box in my life, and could not possibly be aware of its contents. It was simply that it was the most prominent object in the room; and it caught our eye as we passed along, and had it been an old tea-pot or any old thing sticking up there, we should have done the same. A premeditated theft would, at least, presume knowledge of the room, its occupant, and also the thing to be stolen. And this knowledge it was utterly impossible for either of us to have the slightest knowledge. The complainant only came into the hotel that morning, and it was only through the hotel proprietor that I gained any knowledge of him being at the hotel. I did not know that he had any money in his possession. I went to office about twenty minutes after or half-past ten on Wednesday; I had not been out of my room before this hour except for breakfast. I left office about five o'clock, and it was when leaving office that I suggested to Mr. Goggin that we should go for a good long walk. When Mr. Goggin and I came out of office we went over to Mr. Goggin's residence while he had a cup of tea. After that we proceeded together to my hotel. It was quite impossible for me all that day to know anything of Mr. Malabari: and we did not return from our walk till eight o'clock. From eight o'clock to about 2 a.m. we were closeted together in my private room. The complainant does not deny, I think, that his door and his window were open. I cannot understand anybody even imagining that any one would go to sleep amid such surroundings. I mean the unprotected state of the complainant's room—leaving in full view and reach of every passer-by a box containing 3,000 or 4,000 rupees. I say the idea is out of all reason.

The court: Do you desire to say anything in connection with the opening of the box? The only fact I remember in connection with the opening of the box is that the box and I fell down together in the maidan compound, and the box broke open; and the papers come out all over the place. We were picking these papers up intending to put them into the box again and return the box to the complainant when we heard somebody after us, and simply frightened out of our wits we both ran off in opposite directions, leaving the box and papers where they had fallen. I do not exactly remember the route I took back to my hotel; I have a faint idea of being pursued, and I got back as quickly as I could and went to bed.

George Goggin, second accused, stated.—I am a Corporal in the Army on the unattached list, and a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General. I am a British born subject, born in Ireland in the City of Dublin. Having heard the statement made by accused, Mr. Denning, wish to say that there was no premeditation in the taking of the box, as I consider the reason given by Mr. Denning upsets the idea of theft, and that it was done only as a practicle joke.

By the Court: What do you know regarding the opening of the box? My recollection of the matter is this that Mr. Denning threw the box down, and in the fall the box went open. We saw the contents of the box lying about. Just as I took up, what I subsequently found to be notes, I heard footsteps approaching, and a noise as if an alarm had been given. I immediately ran away, being anxious to get off. When I got out on the road, knowing I was pursued, I looked at what was in my hand, and finding that they were notes I immediately threw them over the compound wall and got home. I had not the slightest idea what the box contained when it was removed from the complainant's room.

At this stage the case was formally committed to the Sessions.

THE KARACHI MAIL TRAIN ACCIDENT.

THE *Sind Times* gives the following account of the fatal accident at Karachi:—On the night of the 14th instant a terrible catastrophe befel a European lady and her child while travelling by the up-mail leaving Karachi at 7-30 p. m. From the most harrowing details to hand, we learn that the lady and her child were returning to Kotri after a brief stay in Karachi, where the two unfortunates are said to have come in for being photographed. The lady is the wife of Driver Hibbert of the N.-W. Railway, stationed at Kotri. She was travelling in an intermediate class compartment; and her husband was in charge of the engine which was taking the train to Kotri. Somewhere between Karachi Cantonment and the Flag station south of the Malir Bridge diversion, a few sparks from the engine appeared to have lodged themselves in the bedding of the two occupants (mother and child) of the compartment, and soon set the mother's clothing on the fire. She evidently seems not to have noticed the fire which the child's clothing had caught, and in her alarmed state of the mind she must have thought of jumping out of the train. This she did as soon as the train came to a very brief halt (almost from about 30 seconds to a minute) near the Flag station. But the train having been set in motion almost immediately after she came to a stand still, the bewildered mother could not remove the child. A pointsman at the Flag station noticed something dropping out of a compartment, but his curiosity does not appear to have been excited, as he mistook the lady with her clothes on fire for bedding thrown out by some passenger. The guard, immediately he passed the body of the lady, saw that it was some passenger with the clothes on fire. He at once put up the danger signal from his brakevan, and did his best to stop the train. The pointsman thereupon showed red lights, but the train having had to run over a falling gradient could not be brought to a stand still until after she had got to the other end of the diversion. In the meantime, the station staff did their best to help the poor lady and tore the clothing off her. Feeling perplexed, she ran behind a milk-bush hedge where she tried to hide. But the fire not having been altogether extinguished, she was persuaded to be further stripped of her clothing. The husband had by this time arrived from Landhi, where he left the train and returned with the engine. A charpoy in the meantime was prepared and the lady was placed on it in an insensible state. On looking into the compartment, it was found that the child was simply burnt to death. The husband brought the wife and child to Karachi in a brakevan hauled by his own engine, and another engine was sent out to take the train on to Kotri. In spite of every effort to save the unfortunate lady, she did not long survive this terrible accident. She breathed her last at 3 o'clock in the early morning of the 15th.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 5th of October there were 206 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 24·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 220 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·4 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 4 from cholera, 20 from dysentery, 61 from fevers, 28 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—1 Non-Asiatic, 2 Mixed Races, 148 Hindus, 54 Mahomedans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 5th October was 206, against 220 and 219 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 12. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 6 and 5 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 18. There was no death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 61 and 29, respectively, against 65 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·8 per mille per annum, against 25·2, the mean of the last five years. In the amalgamated area of the suburbs, there were 125 deaths registered during the week under report, out of which 10 were from cholera 39 from fevers, 20 from bowel-complaints, 12 from tetanus, and 44 from all other causes.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 19.

10 p.m.	80·3

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	83·0

THE King of Sweden, as Protector of the International Congress of Orientalists, held at Stockholm, has conferred the First Class of the North Star on Professor Max Muller. This is the highest decoration given for science and literature in Sweden and Norway. Professor Max Muller has been elected First President of the Aryan section by the assembled members of Congress.

SUPPRESSING THE MINBU DACOITS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* relates how some of the dacoit leaders in the Minbu District were lately brought to justice. There is no doubt that the sympathy of the people was until lately entirely with the dacoit leaders, the character and permanency of our Government in Burma not being understood by them. Oktama posed for a long time as the regal Commissioner of the district and levied taxes, imposed fines, etc., on villages who gave us help, all in the name and under the authority, as he stated, of the King of Burma. And, acting in defence of the rights of the same, he called on the people to rise in arms and expel the white foreigners, who were invading the territory of his royal master. How many of these misguided patriots fell under the bullets of our breechloaders it is impossible to say; for our troops in 1886-87-88 constantly were in contact with the ganga of Oktama, Byaing Gye, Oktaya, and other leaders, and always punishing them severely.

Their power of organisation in large bodies may be said to have been broken up after the operations of the cold weather of 1888-89, when a special party of the 1st Madras Lancers, under command of Captain Jones of the same corps, and having as Political Assistant Mr. Extra Assistant Commissioner W. A. Hertz, were told off to follow only the tracts of Oktama and endeavour to capture him. An outpost on theMun river, a tributary of the Irrawaddy, was maintained at Pylonjaw and held by a detachment of the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, relieved, however, in March 1889, by Company of the 33rd Bengal Infantry. At the same time another Company of this last regiment was organised as Mounted Infantry, and under Lieutenant A. Eckford, of the same regiment, considerably assisted in the operations against the celebrated Bou, who ventured at the same time, so far as to collect some 4,000 men, and march towards Minbu, threatening to attack the place. But when near the town, hearing that the garrison was on the alert, and that the Pylonjaw garrison was moving down a column to take him in rear, dissensions also taking place among the other leaders. Oktama thought it wise to retire, and his brave army broke up and dispersed, never to assemble again in any party stronger than 50 or 60. Soon after this, early in April 1888, Mr. J. La Touche, B. C. S., Commissioner of the Southern District, accompanied by the Officer Commanding the troops, proceeded into the district of Minbu, visited the valleys of the Mon and the Mau rivers, held durbars, at which all the headmen of the surrounding and neighbouring villages were directed to attend, and proclaimed in the name of the Chief Commissioner an amnesty to all those who surrendered themselves with their arms before the 24th of May, the Queen's Birthday. The chief Bohs and some notorious murderers were excepted.

Nearly 1,300 dacoits surrendered, accepting the free pardon, and were allotted residences in various villages, the headmen of which were to be held responsible for their remaining indoors at night and not returning to their former predatory and unlawful avocations. Very few relapsed from their engagement. About June and July, 1889, the villagers began to turn against the impositions laid on them by the dacoits, who were at the same time being constantly harassed by small columns of Mounted Infantry or Infantry, formed from the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, the 33rd B. Infantry, and the Military Police, giving them neither rest nor peace. Many were caught and hung, and many fell shot by the troops or police in pursuit. The chief leaders, however, managing generally to escape, a company of Karen police was also sent to this district, and did very good service in pursuit of the wily dameah. Some special Burman police under Mr. Hertz were further employed to track down the leaders with the result that in April this year Bo-Tha-Htoo was caught. Mr. Hertz's attention was then directed to running down Oktama, and he organised two small columns of Burman police resulting in the capture of Oktama by the Myook of Legaing, near what is called the Golden Pagoda, in the Minbu District. The Extra Assistant Commissioner knew from experience that it was utterly hopeless to catch Oktama, while his relations and sympathisers were left in their homes to give him food and information. They were accordingly got out of the way for a short time. The result was astonishing. The dacoits could get neither food nor information, and another proclamation about this time issued, again amnestying those who surrendered at once, soon brought in the rank and file by the dozen, leading to Boh after Boh being caught. Others were brought in prisoners and made over by their gangs, while one or two, on going to seek food in villages, were arrested and brought in by the villagers themselves. In fact, this second amnesty caused the remaining dacoit organisation to crumble to the ground like a house built of cards. Sympathisers, relatives, and friends could now with safety be allowed to return to their homes. There is little doubt, but that this was the right way by which to rid a tract of dacoits, saving the troops many weary night and day marches, beating through malarious jungles, and disgusting the men with the poor results of their hard and tedious labours.

In May Mr. Hertz and the police columns secured Bo Byet and Bo-Po-Ton. In June Byaing Gye and Oktaya were caught; in July Bo-ya-Baw and Bo-kan-Thi, followed a few days after by Boh Oktama, who had only one follower when captured. A rare run of luck for the captors, as heavy rewards were on the heads of nearly all these Chiefs. Oktama was worth Rs. 5,000, and Byaing Gye and Oktaya Rs. 2,000 each, so that the police engaged in these columns (Burmans) have got, so to speak, quite wealthy by their respective shares of prize money. Oktama was a fine specimen of Burman, and accepted his position when caught very well. He did no "kow towing." He seemed to think he was conferring a favour on us in letting himself be taken. Latterly his tactics had taken the form more of murdering any loyal Burman he could catch, and of savage reprisals on individuals friendly to us, than his old form of ambuscading troops or attacking posts. Oktama was tried and sentenced to death for these murders, and, when questioned about them assumed rather an apologetic tone, pleading they were the doings of the more violent Bohgs under him, and that he was not responsible for their misdeeds. He availed himself of his right, and appealed against the sentence, but with no result, the appeal being rejected, and he suffered the last penalty of the law at Minbo in August last, bearing himself with great fortitude up to the end.

Oktama was once a Poongyie, but threw off the yellow robes in 1886 to join the dacoits against the British troops. He took to himself soon after more than one wife, two of whom and his father were at various times found and captured by our troops in camps, which he had been forced to abandon. Brought in to Minbu, the women were, for political reasons, long detained in the station, well cared for and well treated. Mr. Hertz has done well, and his services deserve the recognition, which the Chief Commissioner has asked the Government of India to confer on him, that is, of promotion to the grade of Assistant Commissioner.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90...	£14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 12th October 1889	£ 8,322,100
Balance to be remitted from 13th October 1889 to 31st March 1890	£ 6,367,800

FOR some time alcoholism has been engaging the attention of alienists, who attribute to it much of the increase of insanity. During the last fifty years, states a report submitted to the French Minister of the Interior, the consumption of alcohol has trebled, and the number of lunatics has quadrupled. Crime and suicide are also steadily on the increase. In the year 1872-87 the number of suicides have increased by 55 per cent. Their proportion in regard to the population has risen from 15 to 21 per 100,000 inhabitants. Women resort less frequently to suicide than men. As shown in previous statistics, the frequency of suicide bears a relative proportion to age. Thus up to the age of forty years the propensity to suicide remains the same in women as in men, but after this period it increases regularly with age. The report of the last International Congress for the Suppression of Alcoholism, which was held in Paris from July 29 to August 1, 1889, contains the old and familiar statement that criminality and mental aberration follow a march parallel with the consumption of alcoholic beverages. It is also stated that the number of crimes and offences against morals is exactly in ratio with the consumption of alcohol. To the influence of the excessive use of alcohol is attributed the degradation of the race, it being a fact that the health of children almost always suffers from the alcoholic exceeses of the parents. To the same influence is attributed in part the phenomenon of the continued diminution in the population of France more noticeable in some parts than in others, for in the wine-growing districts drunkenness is less prevalent than in those where the consumption of alcohol is relatively considered.

CURIOUS STORY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

FOLLOWING up what appeared in the *Century Magazine* as to the scene in the War Department on the evening after the second election of President Lincoln, in 1864, Mr. C. A. Dana contributes his recollections to the *New York Sun*. He writes:—

"I was not usually on duty in the War Department at night; but Mr. Stanton had directed me to come over that evening, and I arrived pretty early, say at eight o'clock or half-past eight. The excitement of the struggle had been intense. In all my experience I have never witnessed any other election that had so much politics in it. All the resources of partisan science, backed by the immense power of the vast and widespread expenditures of the War Department, then about a million a day, had been employed by the astute and relentless statesman at the head of the War Office; and he did it with a pertinacity and skill that never have been surpassed. Of course, no great step had been taken without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Lincoln, himself a politician of a very fertile and superior order; but the engineer whose hand was never taken off the machine, and whose purp se never relaxed its high-pressure energy, was Mr. Stanton, and his ardent and excitable nature was kept at fever heat to the very last moment of the contest, and afterwards.

SUPRISING SERENITY.

The President, apparently as serene as a summe, morning, was in Mr. Stanton's large private room and no one was with him except the Secretary and General Eckert, who came continually with telegrams. The result of the voting was of such a decisive character that the news arrived much earlier than had been expected; and when I went in, I learned both from the President and Secretary that the question seemed already to be substantially settled. Each despatch that was received seemed only to add to the apparent certainty; and by about nine o'clock there was no longer any doubt. But without waiting for that hour Mr. Lincoln drew from his breast a thin yellow covered pamphlet. 'Dana' said he to me, 'have you ever read anything of Petroleum V. Nashby?' pronouncing Nashby as though the first syllable were spelled with the letter e. 'No sir,' said I, 'Not much; but I know he writes from the Confederate Cross Roads and prints his things in the *Toledo Blade*.' 'Yes,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'that's so; but that is not the whole. Pull your chair and listen.' I drew up to him, and he began to read aloud, to me only and not to Stanton, one after another of Petroleum's funny hits; and between each of them we had a quiet little laugh all to ourselves. But the lion head of the Secretary showed plainly that he had no sympathy with this amusement; in fact, his face wore its darkest and sternest expression. However the reading went on, occasionally broken by General Eckert's entrance with another telegram, to which Mr. Lincoln paid no very serious attention; and he quickly turned back to the reading every time. In this way he read paragraphs and even pages of 'Nashby,' until finally a despatch was brought in of a more important nature, and he laid the pamphlet down to attend to it.

STANTON'S RAGE.

While he was thus engaged Mr. Stanton motioned to me to come with him into General Eckert's room, and when the door was shut he broke out in a fury:—"—— it to ——,' said he, 'was there ever such nonsense? Was there ever such inability to appreciate what is going on in an awful crisis? Here is the fate of this whole Republic at stake, and here is the man around whom it all centres, on whom it all depends, turning aside from this momentous, this incomparable issue, to read the——trash of a silly mountbank!' This fiery speech of the enraged Secretary was interrupted by General Eckert, who had another telegram which he showed to him, and with which we all went back into Mr. Stanton's own office, in order that the President might see it. Hardly had he begun to read it, however, when a new occasion of irritation arose. The messenger brought in a card and handed it to the President, who said at once, as he passed the card over to the Secretary, 'Show him in!' Stanton read it, and, turning to me, exclaimed in a low voice: 'God in Heaven, it is Whitelaw Reid!' I understood the point of this explosion at once. Mr. Reid, who was then the correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* and a great friend of Secretary Chase, in Washington, was not liked by the Secretary of War. This dislike had gone so far that the doorkeepers at the War Department had received directions that Mr. Reid was not to be admitted. But when he sent in his card to the President they could not refuse it. Mr. Reid came in and was greeted by Mr. Lincoln, but not by the Secretary. His purpose was merely to obtain from headquarters and from the highest authority the assurance that the election had certainly gone in favour of Lincoln; and after expressions of thanks and congratulations he withdrew. Just then Judge David C. Carter came in with two or three other gentlemen, among them Mr. Fox, of the Navy Department, and the reading of Petroleum V. Nasby, from the Confederate Cross Roads was not resumed. These incidents of a memorable historical event are not recorded in any annals of the time I have ever seen; and yet they appear to me interesting and characteristic enough not to be forgotten."

ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The return of accidents on Indian Railways for the first quarter of 1889 has been published. The total number of accidents was 345 which, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, showed an increase of 86 accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc. Of the total number, 80 accidents occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa; 24 on Bengal-Nagpur; 50 on the Southern Mahratta; 26 on Indian Midland; 75 on North-western; 61 on the Great Indian Peninsula; 11 on Dibrusadya; and 18 on the Nizam's State Railway. No important fluctuations occurred on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during the period under review. The increase of 9 accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway were attributed to a large number of failure of axles and couplings, while a decrease of 3 accidents were shown under "Trains travelling in wrong direction," and another 3 under "broken rails." Of the increase of 13 accidents on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 5 were shown under "trains leaving the rails" and 5 under "trains running over cattle." On the Southern-Mahratta Railway the number of accidents rose from 29 to 50, owing chiefly to trains running over cattle and other obstructions on the line. On the Indian Midland Railway the increase numbered 26 under "trains leaving the rails." The decrease of accidents on the North-Western Railway under "Trains leaving the rails," etc. was most remarkable, there being also a decrease of 5 accidents under "fire in trains." On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, however, there was an increase of 16 accidents under "fire in trains," the total number being 32 out of a total of 64 on all railways. On His Highness the Nizam's State Railway the only noticeable difference was an increase from 3 to 9 under "trains running over cattle." The casualties to passengers resulting from accidents to trains, etc. were: 1 killed and 9 injured against 1 killed and 18 injured; while among railway servants the casualties numbered 2 killed and 8 injured as against 2 killed and 9 injured. Of the former, one passenger was killed and 4 injured on the North-Western Railway owing to a collision between a "mixed" and a "ballast" train at Kullur Kot station, while three persons were injured on the Great India Peninsula Railway by a down passenger train having run into Nandgaon station siding and collided with a ballast train there. On the East Indian Railway three Railway servants were injured owing to a pilot engine having collided with some wagons on the siding. Casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains numbered 8 killed and 35 injured. Of these four persons were injured by falling between carriages and platforms, 2 killed and 2 injured by falling on to the platform, 3 killed and 19 injured by falling out of carriages, and 1 killed and 10 injured by other accidents. There were 28 railway servants killed and 150 injured from similar causes. The total number of deaths from all causes on the whole railway system, amounted to 94 killed and 222 injured as against 86 killed and 185 injured. In addition to these 4 persons were killed and 40 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 109 persons died in carriages, and 11 committed suicide for causes wholly unconnected with the working of trains. Most of these casualties were attributed to the want of caution on the part of the victims themselves.

Two accidents, involving severe, if not fatal injuries to half a dozen persons, are reported from the Bavarian and Austrian Alps. In the first case two gentlemen from Frankfort-on-the-Main tried, with the assistance of two guides, to ascend the Ortle-Spitz on September 20, but the whole party missed their footing and fell down a precipice. The two guides were severely injured, while the tourists themselves sustained dangerous bruises. On the same day a North German tourist with his guide fell down the mountain-side and both were severely injured.

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THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE Philadelphia *Iron* publishes the following information with respect to the Nicaragua Canal:—"Advanced sheets, with maps, have been issued by the Nicaragua Canal Company, of a pamphlet which presents the first complete description of the work of constructing the great ship canal across Nicaragua. This pamphlet will enable anyone a stranger to that part of the tropics to obtain at a single reading a very good idea of this vast undertaking. One part of the pamphlet is devoted to a description of the engineering work upon the canal, and another part to a recital of the climatic and other advantages in which Nicaragua is pre-eminent. The canal traverses the lowest depression of land in the Cordillera between the Arctic Ocean and Cape Horn. This depression is occupied by the large inland sea or fresh water Lake Nicaragua, and by its outlet the San Juan river. The western border of the lake is within 12 miles of the Pacific coast, from which it is separated by a low divide of 42ft. The lake is 110ft. above sea level. It drains towards the Atlantic Ocean through the river. This great natural feature is to be utilised in the proposed canal, both the lake and the river being navigable throughout most of the route proposed for the canal. The details of work to be done are, roughly, a breakwater at Greytown, on the Carribean Sea, dredging thence to the westward 10 miles through alluvial ground, then a lock of 31ft lift.

At two miles beyond there will be a second lock or double lock of the combined lift of 75ft., and a dam across the small stream Descado, across which will be a basin affording 4½ miles of free navigation: then a rock cut about 2½ miles in length, followed by 12 miles of free navigation in the valley of two small rivers, the San Francisco and the Machado. Here the water will be raised by dams and embankments, and the basins will connect directly with the San Juan river above a large dam across that river, which will raise the surface level in the river and lake and secure additional free navigations of 64½ miles in the river, and 56½ miles across the lake. On the western side of the lake the canal enters a cut of slight depth in the earth and rock, nine miles long, issuing thence into the Tola basin, with 5½ miles of free navigation obtained by damming the small stream, the Rio Grande. At this dam a series of lowers locks the level 85ft. and the canal proceeds in excavation down the valley of the Rio Grande, a distance of two miles to the last lock, a tidal lock of 20 to 30ft. lift, below which the canal enters the upper portion of the harbour of Brito, 1¼ miles from the Pacific Ocean. From ocean to ocean the canal will be 170 miles long. There will be 16 miles of excavation on the east side, 11¼ miles on the west, ¾ mile for six locks, making a total excavation of 28 miles. There will be a total navigation in the several basins now existing and to be constructed of 21 miles. Free navigation will be had in the San Juan River of 64½ miles, and in Lake Nicaragua of 56½ miles—a total of 121 miles. With the exception of the rock cuts in the eastern and western divides, the canal in excavation will be at all points wide enough for two ships to travel in opposite directions. Through the basins and in the lake and river, vessels can pass each other, and navigate with entire freedom. The traffic of the canal will be limited only by the time required to pass a lock. On the basis of 45 minutes as the time for this operation, and that but one vessel shall pass in each lockage, the number of vessels which may pass through the canal in one day is calculated at 32, or in one year 11,680; which based on the average tonnage of vessels going through the Suez Canal, will give an annual capacity for traffic of over 20,000,000 tons. The locks, however, are 650ft. long and 70ft. wide in the chamber, and two vessels, each of 2,000 tons displacement, can be passed in one lockage, thus materially increasing the estimated capacity. The time from ocean to ocean by steamers is estimated at 28 hours, which includes one hour and twenty minutes for possible detention in narrow cuts. In regard to the supply of water for the canal, the lowest flow of the lake in the dry season is 11,390 cubic feet per second. Its average discharge is 14,724 cubic feet per second, or in one day 1,272,530,600 cubic feet. The water required for 32 lockages in one day is 127,400,000 cubic feet. Consequently, the lake supply alone is 10 times the maximum needed for the operation of the canal."

MR. IRVING AND GAIETY BURLESQUE.

MR. HENRY IRVING has written from the Lyceum Theatre to Mr. Fred Leslie at the Gaiety objecting to being "put into woman's clothes," as he is represented by Mr. Leslie in the burlesque of "Ruy Blas," and requesting the "immediate withdrawal" of the "exhibition." Mr. Leslie has replied that he had no idea of annoying Mr. Irving, nor Messrs. Toole, Wilson Barrett, and Roberts, who are similarly caricatured, and that he had referred the matter to the Gaiety manager.

The following account of an interview with Mr. George Edwardes is given by the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

"What is this story, Mr. Edwardes, about Mr. Irving objecting to Mr. Leslie burlesquing him?

"What story?"

"Well, it is in all the morning papers that Mr. Irving wrote Mr. Leslie requesting him to withdraw his impersonation of himself in petticoats."

"You surprise me. I didn't know that it was out. Indeed, I didn't mean to have it published yet. But since you have got some particulars I will tell you all I know. Mr. Leslie received a most peremptory note from Mr. Irving desiring him at once to desist burlesquing him. Leslie showed me the note and I advised him to write back informing Mr. Irving that he was not the only person burlesqued, that among others there is one William Shakespeare. However, Mr. Leslie did not act on my advice—he simply wrote that he would lay the matter before me. Well, now, it is this way: If Mr. Irving had done me the courtesy of writing to me as manager of this theatre, I would at once have withdrawn the objectionable caricature, or I would have invited Mr. Irving to see the performance, and would have given him the best box in the house. Then, if he still continued to think the burlesque objectionable, it should have been taken off. He did not think fit to write to me but he wrote to Mr. Leslie, who is only a paid artiste in my company, and has to do what I tell him to do, the same as any other artiste.

"I may say that a clerk from the Lord Chamberlain's office called on me last evening and reminded me of a clause which is in the license, which was inserted after the performance of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's *Happy Land*, at the Court Theatre, in which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Ayrton were burlesqued and brought into ridicule. This clause I have always understood to have reference to political diplomatic, or Royal personages. Now dozens of actors have burlesqued Mr. Irving—among them Toole, Henley, Dixey—and no complaints have been made until now.

"As I have said, had Mr. Irving applied to me I would have been willing to eliminate the objectionable caricature, but now I shall do nothing of the kind, but shall keep it on until I am forced—if I can be forced—to take it off. And, if I am obliged to take off the caricature of Irving, I will make it Kyrle Bellew!"

THE INGENUITY OF WOMAN.

THERE'S a story from the old times when the prohibition idea was not so strong in the rural districts near here as it is to-day, says the Pittsburg *Despatch*. At a certain farm in Moon township there lived a good man who had the misfortune to be linked to an intemperate wife. She would drink, so the veracious chroniclers of Moon township state, any two men under the table. At harvest time in those days it was considered indispensible to have a barrel of good old Monongahela whisky for the farm help. It happened one year that when the harvest came around the old farmer's wife had been celebrating rather heavily, and yet her desire for ardent spirits was unappeased. The question which agitated the old farmer's mind was how to keep that barrel of whisky for the harvesters out of her reach. He was afraid that if she and the whisky were left alone in the house together there would not only be not whisky, but also no dinner for the harvesters. He took counsel and the result was that the barrel of whisky was slung up to the centre beam of the barn and lashed firmly in such a place that it could only be reached and lowered to the ground by a man who could climb out to it. Then he and the help went into the field with the comfortable assurance that the barrel of whisky was beyond the old lady's reach. But she had seen the barrel rolled out to the barn, and as soon as the men were away from the house she went out to reconnoitre. She was somewhat irate when she saw the barrel hung up out of her reach. It took her 10 minutes to decide on a course of action. Then she returned to the house and picked out a clean washingtub. With this tub and her husband's rifle she returned to the barn. She placed the tub directly under the barrel and raising the rifle to her shoulder fired, sending a ball clean into the centre of the barrel. Down came a stream of the golden juice of the rye playing a tune on the tub, which made the old woman smile sweetly. There is no need to go into detail When the harvesters came in from the field they ound the old woman asleep beside the tub. Some whiskey was left, but the dinner was not cooked.

MR. BALFOUR'S BACKDOWN.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Anything more thoroughly "Unionist" than Mr. Balfour's backdown on the subject of an Endowed Catholic University in Ireland could not

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, K.C.B., F.R.S.

THE following sketch of Sir Henry Rawlinson is the last to hand of the London *Echo's* "Grand Old Men" series :—

It would be difficult for any ordinary, home-staying Englishmen of the present day, to enter fully into the spirit, to understand the personality of a man like Sir Henry Rawlinson. For Sir Henry belongs to a type which is passing away with the political circumstances which produced it. Fully to understand the Henry Rawlinsons, one should possess imagination and the historic sense; or to put it another way, dramatic sympathy. When we say that the type is passing we do not mean anything disparaging. On the contrary, it would not be easy to realise how bald, dry, colourless, uninteresting much of what are now recognised as the most romantic pages in English history would be if there had been no soldiers and administrators of the type of Sir Henry Rawlinson. We may disapprove of their politics, but we cannot esteem too highly their lofty spirit, their love of and pride in their country—the element of antique dignity in their patriotism. Their politics may become absolute; but the men will live in the national memory.

Sir Henry Rawlinson is seventy-nine years old. He is one of the few remaining links with an era in which the Napoleonic scare still agitated British India. He was born two years before the first Napoleon set forth on his Moscow expedition, and by the time he went to India—a dozen years after the great Napoleon was snuffed out—the Russian scare had set in. How ancient the whole thing seems. About the time when Sir Henry Rawlinson was born, the peril which Anglo-Indians dreaded was a French invasion through Persia and an alliance for that purpose between the Czar and "Bony;" for which reason rival Embassies at Teheran were doing their best to secure a monopoly of the Shah's affections. When "Bony" disappeared the Czar bogey took his place, and Anglo-Indian diplomats did their best to destroy his influence in the Persian capital. Among the Englishmen who, up to the year 1839, did most to strengthen British influence in Persia young Rawlinson was one of the most active. He learned his business to perfection. The paper which he contributed to the *Calcutta Review* forty years ago, on Indo-Persian diplomacy from the beginning of the century, still remains the best known account of the subject. The period and policy with which so much of this interesting paper deals, appear, some how, to be as remote from us as the age of the Battle of Crecy.

Rawlinson was only seventeen years old when he went out to India in the service of the East India Company. That was in 1827. At that time, of course, the Company maintained its own military force; and young Rawlinson was attached to the Bombay Army. Geographically and traditionally, the Bombay Presidency played the leading part in the politics of the Gulf. Bombay officers made Central Asian diplomacy their own. Accordingly after six years' service in India, Rawlinson was appointed to an important post in Persia. He travelled through most of the country. He was in his element; for, besides being a soldier, he was a linguist and a scholar; and he was hungry for exploration among the relics of the ancient world. During this his first period of residence in Persia—1833 to 1839—he gave many proofs of his high administrative capacity. He belonged to the class of men of whom Sir Henry Lawrence, the late Lord Lawrence's brother, was perhaps the finest example whom India has ever produced—the class of soldier-statesmen. But in Sir Henry Rawlinson the civil administrator, perhaps, dominated over the soldier. However, during these years in Persia, Rawlinson did much to re-organize the tag-rag Persian Army, and to put something of a backbone into it. When the quarrel took place between England and Russia, Rawlinson was obliged to leave. He returned to India, just in good time to be appointed British Agent in Candahar, the capital of Southern Afghanistan. And there he was during the years 1840-42, the period of the darkest page in Indo-Afghan history, the period of the first Cabul massacres and of the destruction of the Anglo-Indian force in its flight to India. While these events were proceeding in Northern Afghanistan, Rawlinson succeeded in keeping Candahar "safe." His duties were delicate and extremely difficult. He had to contend with false friends within his gates and open foes without. But for Rawlinson's great services in the south, the military operations, ending with the march of General Nott's "avenging army" through Afghanistan to Cabul and the Khyber, would have been impossible, without a much greater expenditure of time, men, and money. Rawlinson's services in Candahar are warmly acknowledged in the military orders and despatches of the time. Rawlinson accompanied the "avenging army." Of the men who, being then of mature age, accompanied this force, but few now survive. Rawlinson himself was 32. The India in which he reappeared was still the old India of "John Company." The Punjaub was still a native independent State, admitting a British Resident to its capital of Lahore. Municipalities, and native political congresses, and Ilbert Bills, and Baboo editors, and Baboo stamp orators were still a long way off.

Though once again in India, Rawlinson did not remain long in it. Diplomacy rather than soldiering was, we have already said, what he was most fit for. And in 1844 he was appointed British Consul at Bagdad. In seven years he rose to the rank of Consul-General. In another four years he resigned his post. But in 1858 he returned, for a time, to Teheran in the capacity of British Envoy, and with the rank of Major-General. He had thus, up to the year 1855, spent seventeen years of his life in Persia in Turkish Arabia. The literary results appeared from time to time in the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal and other publications. He wrote on the Persian cuneiform inscriptions, on Layard's discoveries on early Babylonish history.

But for the general public his most interesting productions were his essays, now published in book form, on England and Russia in the East. The view which he took, and which he still maintains, is that England should anticipate Russia by occupying Herat. He was brought up in old times when British "Agencies" in Cabul, Candahar, and Herat, were the favourite device of Anglo-Indian politicians. Sir Henry still looks upon the Central Asiatic question with the eyes of the young man of nearly half a century since. He is strengthened in his views—if he requires much strengthening—by the fact that the Russian advance has followed the lines which he predicted so long ago. Merv has become the centre of the Russian movement—as he said it would. Herat, he says, will become another Russian Chemkend unless we anticipate the Russians; and we must anticipate them, "even at the risk of war." But all the while, he disclaims a policy of aggression, and says that the Afghans will be only too glad to allow us in, in order to keep the Russians out. In spite of Sir Henry's doctrine, we shall never go to war for Herat. The Afghan question will not be settled in that way. But Sir Henry Rawlinson's opinions have had great weight with English Cabinets in the past. It was owing to Sir Henry's influence that we befriended Shere Ali in 1868. And Lord Lytton and his chief had Sir Henry's ideas in their minds when, in after years, they drove him out; and when they were beginning that partition of Afghanistan, which was interrupted, and finally done away with, by the general election of 1880.

As a compensation for Millet's "Angelus," for which the Americans paid such a ridiculously high price, the Louvre is to receive this artist's "Gleaners." This work, painted two years before the "Angelus," is considered by many connoisseurs to be superior to the more celebrated canvas. It has been bought of M. Ferdinand Bischoffsheim by Madame Pommery, widow of the champagne-maker of Rheims. This lady also intends to give to the Louvre a pastel of the "Angelus," made by Millet himself and sold for six pounds in 1861. Its present owner has already refused 4,000l. for it: Madame Maurice Cottier has also announced hea intention of leaving by testament to the Louvre; collection of masterpiecesby Ary Scheffer, Decamps Delacroix, Corot, and Meissonier. The Louvre is still poorly off in works of the modern French school, and, at the price masterpieces of the 1830 period bring, there is little hope of seeing this deficiency remedied without the aid of private generosity, for the State says that it is too poor to bid against the amateurs.

IT is really wonderful that Australian churchmen will persist in sending to England for their bishops, says *Truth*. The result is that whenever a See becomes vacant it remains without Episcopal supervision for nearly a year, and often for a much longer period. When people have got on well enough without a bishop for several months, it might occur to them that it would surely be possible to dispense altogether with such a costly functionary; but, at least, surely Australia can now furnish a sufficient supply of "godly and well-learned men." Bishop Barry left Sydney early in May, and his successor is to be consecrated in Westminster Abbey on November 1st, so that by the time the new prelate arrives in his diocese at least nine months will have elapsed.

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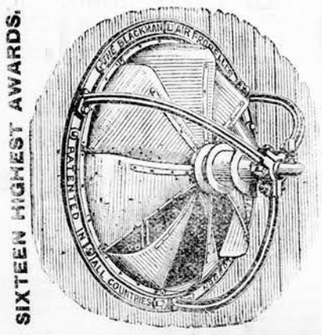

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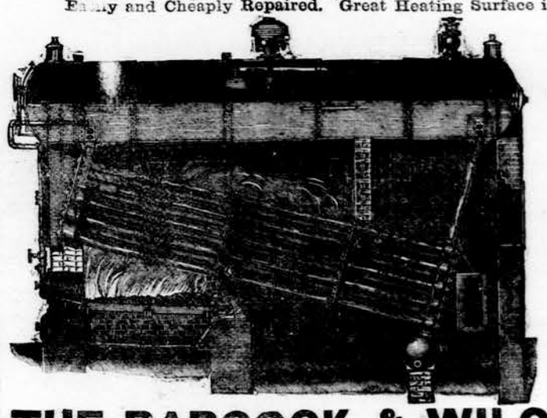

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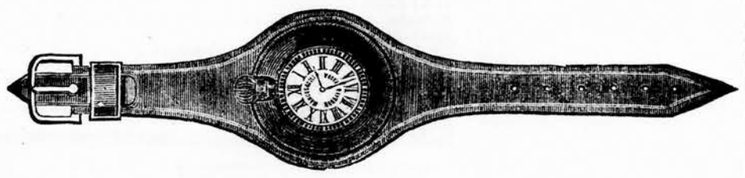

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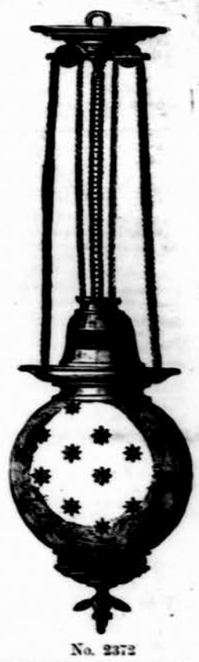

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